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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

MISS DIX is better.

A JAPANESE newspaper is printed in Paris.

BOUCICAULT is to dramatise Edwin Drood.

MOONLIGHT picnics are fashionable in New Orleans.

THE Michigan peppermint crop is an entire failure.

THE French wine crop has been much injured by the frost.

SCHNEIDER was not permitted to dance the can-can in Edinburgh.

SCARLET FEVER has invaded the Imperial household at Vienna.

THEODORE TILTON is so busy with his editorial fights that he declines lecturing this coming winter.

ULCERATION of the stomach and death resulted from an Englishwoman's swallowing three sovereigns.

A PELICAN, the first ever seen in that section, was killed near Batesville, Ark., recently. It measured eight feet from tip to tip.

THE brick masons of Galveston, Texas, are on a strike. They have been getting four and five dollars a day, and now demand six.

PUNCHINELLO wants to know whether, since the Fifteenth Amendment, things should continue to be put down in black and white.

A LITTLE Connecticut girl has just jumped the rope two hundred times without stopping, and then jumped into her little grave.

A LITTLE Jersey City boy tried to work the elevator in a factory while the men were at dinner, and was elevated into another sphere.

HON. J. W. GARRETT has been talking to the Chicago folks about the advantages of the new line to the east via Pittsburgh and Baltimore.

A NEW ORLEANS sailor fell down the hold, a few days since, and a bale of cotton following and overtaking him, he departed this life.

A SAN FRANCISCO dentist meeting a delinquent debtor on the street, choked him till he gave up his false teeth, and took them as pay.

OVER in Jersey, the other night, the lightning struck a young man dumb, and it wasn't the Jersey kind either, but the real electrical fluid.

MR. JOHN B. JACKSON and Miss M. L. Jackson were the latest Pittsburgh names on the American registry of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris Bankers.

IT is proverbial that cats are "hard to lose." Recently a cat was taken from Jackson county, Indiana, to Cincinnati, but in six days found her way back to her old home.

THE people of St. Joseph are determined to have a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at that place. They have formed a company, with a capital of $500,000.

A GENTLEMAN who recently interviewed Gov. Davis, of Texas, says the Governor is determined to signalize his administration by the appointment of a pure and able Judiciary.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has consented to deliver the oration on the occasion of the next annual fair of the Choctaw and Carroll (Mississippi) Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

INDIANAPOLIS has eight colored physicians and one student in the Medical College, also, one law student from a telegraph operator, one insurance agent, and two printers—all colored.

IT seems to be a settled fact that the fruit crop, including cherries, plums, pears, apples and peaches, throughout north west Missouri and northern Kansas, will be a full fifty per cent. this season.

A DUTIFUL wife in Iowa went to a sewing circle, leaving her little girl to keep house. She returned just in time to see the roof fall in, and the child's remains were found in the ashes.

IN the upper part of Franklin county, Georgia, on Saturday, Mr. John Collins struck Jesse Adams on the head with a heavy stick, and killed him instantly. Collins made his escape.

THE editor of a Chicago children's paper received a letter from a lady subscriber, who writes: "Our little Annie died last week, after reading the last number of your valuable paper."

COTTON and corn in some portions of South Carolina are having a bad time of it from drouth. There has been no rain for six weeks, and in consequence farmers are gloomy and despondent.

A SMALL field piece from which the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, during the bombardment in 1861, is now in Washington, and will be placed in the Ordnance Bureau Museum, with other relics.

THERE is a machine at the watch factory at Elgin, Ill., with which a workman has made from the wire two hundred screws in twelve minutes, besides driving them in place in the plate of the watch.

SENATOR SAULSBURY, of Delaware has been in the Senate eleven years, and never introduced a bill until a few days ago when he asked for $225,000 for improvements in the Delaware river, and got it.

THE seventy fifth annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia met Wednesday in St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling. Communion was administered by Bishops Johns and Whittle.

THE Historical Manuscript Commission of England, whose object is to register, and perhaps publish important manuscripts in private collections, are succeeding in bringing to light the most important disclosures bearing on English history.

A NEW patent is out for the making of steel rails direct from the pig. The iron is melted in a cupola, run into a reverbatory furnace (where it is carbonized,) run into ingots, allowed to set, reheated, run through the rollers and made into rails.

A FEARFUL conflagration is raging in the timber lands between Calais, Me., and the St. John river. There has been a great destruction of property, and unless the wind changes it is feared the loss of timber and buildings will be incalculable.

A NEW style of carpet bagging has been developed in New York. A man with a wagon calls at houses where cleaning is in progress, and declaring himself "the man sent for the carpets to beat," proceeds to bag those useful articles and depart.

THE town of Bovina, Mississippi, was somewhat damaged by the storm on last Tuesday night. Two churches in the course of erection were blown down, and also the Masonic Lodge, which was carried away bodily and the side brusted through.

THE Cleveland *Leader* of Thursday says: The headless trunk of a man was found yesterday in the lake near the pier. It had probably lain in the water for some months, as it was in a state of decomposition, and the flesh in many parts worn off the bones.

GEO. Z. FRENCH has sent North this season from near Wilmington, N. C., of his own rising, 10,000 quarts of strawberries, and an immense quantity of green peas. Mr. French has 10,000 peach trees in bearing, besides apples, grapes, and other fruit and vegetables. He employs 200 hands.

GOV. ALCORN has recommended to the Mississippi Legislature that the fee for issuing marriage licenses be placed at as low a figure as possible, regarding, as he says, an attempt to raise it as a blow, not alone at the virtue of the poor whites, but at the successful organization of the colored people on the basis of a free civilized society.

A PRACTICAL joker in Providence, R. I., the other day engaged and paid five hand organists to play one hour before the door of a nervous butcher. They did it, despite the offer of the butcher to pay them $1 each to go away, and against all his entreaties and threats. Each organ played a different tune, and the combination was something terrific.

JAMES MCCAULEY'S infant was baptized in Philadelphia on Sunday and he gave a feast in honor of the occasion, at which three of the guests, Hugh and Thomas and Peter McCue quarrelled with their host and beat him to death. They also beat Redmond McManus so that he can scarcely recover, merely because he tried to defend his host. The three murderers are in jail.

THE newspapers of the Southwest bring us glowing accounts of the performances of a new cotton gin, which has just been tested in St. Louis. By it the labor of picking the cotton from the bolls is said to be entirely dispensed with, and it is now only necessary to pluck "bolls, cotton and all," from the stalk. It is estimated that one hand can pick one thousand pounds of cotton in the new way quicker than a person could pick one hundred and fifty pounds after the old style.

A SPEAKER at a recent woman's suffrage meeting in San Francisco said: "Two girls from a high school went into the country for vacation. An opportunity was afforded them to earn something during their holidays—the one as an assistant in a family, the other to help a farmer through harvesting, it being difficult to hire men. At the end of vacation they compared results. The housemaid had worked sixteen hours per day, and was paid two dollars per week. The one in the field, who had taken the place of a man, had worked ten hours per day, at two dollars and a half per day. Mark the difference between the man's work and man's pay, and woman's work and woman's pay."

HOI ADELPHOI is the name of a new Cincinnati drink. It is made in a punch bowl, which is first lined with mint, then one quart of ice is put in, on which two bottles of superior champagne must be poured, and the whole is then sprinkled with bitters. The reason of the name is found in the manner of disposing of the beverage. The bowl is passed around from one to another, and makes the circuit over and over again, in a small party until the liquid is exhausted. Hoi Adelphoi is the peace pipe of enlightenment, each man pressing his lips to the edge of the bowl and drinking as long as his arms will stand the weight or his lips the effect of the swimming ice that crowds against them.

A SAILOR went into a shop in Milwaukee and purchased goods to the amount of fifty cents. Throwing down a bill, he said: "There's a two dollar bill, give me the change." Supposing that the storekeeper that the bill was a "V," and, heavily sweeping it into the draw, he gave back the change. After Jack was gone the man went to the drawer and found that the bill was a "V," to be sure, but a little the worst counterfeit ever seen. Indignant at the treatment Jack was found by the storekeeper and threatened, but Jack was ready, and showed him a comrade that he received but a dollar and a half change, so he could not have given the man the bill. After a little talk the matter was allowed to drop by the storekeeper, who has probably learned something he did not know before.

On the 17th instant, John R. Kessler, of Benton, rode out to the farm house of Thomas P. McFee, about five miles west of Benton, Illinois, arriving there about o'clock P. M. Kessler called for Mr. McFee. When his wife came to the door and said he was about the place somewhere. Kessler then got off his horse, went into the house, and, after a few minutes conversation, threw Mrs. McFee down, and with threats prevented an alarm being given, while he ravished her person. He then asked for a paper to read. Mrs. McFee, pretending to get it, passed into an adjoining room, but, instead of the paper, she got a revolver, with which she shot Kessler through the breast. He at once jumped up and ran into the yard, where he fell, pursued by the woman, when she approached, shooting him a second time through the head.

THE efforts of certain Senators to secure the passage of a general amnesty bill at this session, promise to prove abortive. No measure of the kind is now before the House of Representatives, and that something of the kind was contemplated by Senator Ferry, who, it will be remembered, made a strong speech in favor of it some time ago. A distinguished Republican Senator stated recently, in a conversation, that he did not believe half a dozen Republican Senators would vote for a general amnesty bill if one were introduced. In reply to which we would have talked in favor of it are now satisfied that it would be extremely impolitic, and would result in the restoration of the rebel party to power in the Southern States. It is known that the President some time ago gave up all idea of recommending the passage of a general amnesty bill, because he is satisfied that the exrebels are not ready for it. Upon this question the Republican majority of the House is as radical as the Senate, if not more so.

THE Livonians show no intention of giving way to the influences and wishes of the Russian party. After the petition of the Landtag praying for permission to retain their language and laws of the province had been spurned, the Landtag met in a so-called convent of Riga, and submitted a similar request to the Emperor. Not content with this, they resolved that the nobles and the German officials of the province should not obey the decree compelling them to observe the political ecclesiastical festivals according to the ritual of the Greek Church, but should attend Protestant services on those days. The Landtag's Marshal, who alone voted against this resolution, declared that he should not submit to it, and consequently took part in the Greek Catholic services of the 16th ult. He was the only German who attended them. On the same evening the Landraths' convent assembled and requested him to resign his post. He replied that he had been elected by the Landtag, and could not therefore consent to make his action dependent on the pleasure of the Landrath. In spite of this, however, he resigned two days later.

As Brigham Young grows older, with more wives and more children, and the latter reaching the age when dress is naturally a prominent feature, and with the persistency with which he denounces the fashions of the Gentile world demonstrates the fact that he feels one of the burdens which must inevitably come with such a large family. In his last sermon before the Conference his instructions to the Saints were very decided in tone. He classed the entire range of fashions as devices of the wicked, bonnets, dresses, boots and parasols all to be condemned by those of true faith, and when he was asked the ladies to signify their determination to make their own clothes and not to make them in the fashion, the Tabernacle was white with upraised hands. If Brigham Young can array the entire female population of his dominion in opposition to the fashions as they receive them from the East, he will accomplish a greater feat than he did in planting the barren soil of Utah and building up a colony there. For his opposition is not to fashions as they exist at present, but to fashions at all, and in attacking the right of woman to change the size of her bonnet or the length of her skirt, he impeaches one of her most inalienable privileges.

Elegant Mansion House.

Formerly occupied by James A. Hutchison, Esq., Sixth ward, Allegheny City, together with about three acres of ground, fronting on the Ohio river, Preble, Irwin and Adams streets. The river front is 360 feet, the mansion is about 84 by 44 feet, two stories high, slate roof, the rooms are large—parlor 18 by 40, dining room 19 by 28, library 17 by 19, hall 8 by 40, porch 8 by 40, and the chambers, kitchen, pantry, bath and other rooms are all very large and airy and conveniently arranged, so as to go into any room in the house without having to go through another. Nearly all the rooms have marble or slate mantles, the ceilings are lofty and many of them handsomely paneled in tasteful style, the grounds are handsomely laid out in lawns, &c., and well covered with fine fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears and other small fruit. The house has two fronts—the one on the river is a magnificent view of the river and the whole country around, and is a very pleasant place, having the fresh breeze from the river, and free from any smoke, soot, &c. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE FENIANS.

The "War" on Canada Most Ingloriously Ended—Deplorable Condition of the Unfortunate Deluded—The Brotherhood Council Deny Responsibility for the Raid—Canadians Considering What to do with Their Prisoners—Drunken Knnucks Tear Down the U. S. Flag at St. Johns—Variety of Reports from the Seat of War on the Border.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Movement Abandoned.

MALONE, N. Y., May 28.—The Fenian council of war this afternoon resolved that the present movement against Canada be abandoned. The council was composed of commissioned officers, but the leaders of the raid could nowhere be found.

One hundred and thirteen car loads of Fenian war material were saved.

Capt. Jas. Murphy, of New York, is reported to have been captured and shot at Pigeon Hill.

The Government has provided transportation for the men, and they turned homeward.

ST. ALBANS, May 28. General Spear still remains in town, but insists he has nothing to do with the raid. He claims he is merely looking on, that he was in the Council with other Fenian leaders day before yesterday and by them chosen Commander-in-Chief.

Captain N. Monahan and Major McGinnis have been admitted to bail. Colonel Sullivan, Quartermaster, who claims he has had a large quantity of arms in charge, on learning that all the leading men were being arrested left hastily.

General Donnelly is still alive and likely to recover.

Nearly all the Fenians have left for home.

Murphy, the teamster, was not hanged today by the Canadians.

CHAMPLAIN, May 28. It was reported that five hundred Fenians will pass this place Saturday and Ogdensburg Railroad to-morrow on a special train for Malone. Deputy Marshal Benedict contemplates stopping the force with the aid of United States troops, and also all other Fenians that may attempt to pass over the road to the assistance of the Fenians in spite of this, however, he resigned two days later.

As Brigham Young grows older, with more wives and more children, and the latter reaching the age when dress is naturally a prominent feature, and with the persistency with which he denounces the fashions of the Gentile world demonstrates the fact that he feels one of the burdens which must inevitably come with such a large family. In his last sermon before the Conference his instructions to the Saints were very decided in tone. He classed the entire range of fashions as devices of the wicked, bonnets, dresses, boots and parasols, all to be condemned by those of true faith, and when he was asked the ladies to signify their determination to make their own clothes and not to make them in the fashion, the Tabernacle was white with upraised hands. If Brigham Young can array the entire female population of his dominion in opposition to the fashions as they receive them from the East, he will accomplish a greater feat than he did in planting the barren soil of Utah and building up a colony there. For his opposition is not to fashions as they exist at present, but to fashions at all, and in attacking the right of woman to change the size of her bonnet or the length of her skirt, he impeaches one of her most inalienable privileges.

Deputy Marshal Benedict refuses to provide transportation for the Fenians at Malone yesterday in company with a body of Philadelphia Fenians.

A detachment of regular troops was sent to De Kalb junction to protect property. Much alarm exists along the line of the Rome and Ogdensburg railroad. Feni sympathizing Fenians pillage the country and appeals are being received for military protection.

The Transportation Question.

The Government will not provide transportation for the Fenians who have crossed into Fenians remaining in Malone and in the vicinity, and General Meade is of opinion that the railroad companies must do this at their own expense, as they received full fare for bringing them here. The General reports they are leaving very well, not disposed to be violent, and only desire to get home. He is confident there will be no further trouble. There is a force picketing along the Canadian frontier at the inglorious termination of the movement.

The Disheartened Fenians.

Irishmen are disheartened by the news from the border and a disposition to go home is constructing them not to send any more men but to forward funds for the support of New York troops as soon as possible. Subscriptions, however, were not heavy. Rumor speaks of the departure of five hundred Fenians from Troy, on last night for Malone, but it is probably untrue.

Raid on Prescott Feared.

Apprehensions are felt by the Canadians of a raid on Prescott in steamers from some lake port. The troops are in readiness to repel point and no guns mounted on Fort Wellington.

Gen. Meade Reports the "War" Ended.

Gen. Meade arrived this afternoon, accompanied by Gens. McDowell and Van Vliet, and will leave for New York to-morrow. He reports the Fenian war ended. The leaders are in the hands of the civil authorities and all is quiet along the lines.

Movement of Troops—Sensation Story.

ST. ALBANS, May 29.—Four more companies of United States troops arrived this morning and subsequently proceeded to Malone. Their sudden departure occasioned a sensational story about the British forces crossing the line and outraging the American flag, which was unfounded. The same train that brought the troops here, also brought a squad of Fenians from Troy, who express great disgust at the situation. Several proceeded to Fredonia to visit General Donnelly.

Another Canard.

The report that Marshal Foster, on demanding the guns taken from this side of the line by the Canadian troops, received the reply that he could only have them at the point of the bayonet, is untrue. He made no demand for the guns.

The Canadian Force at Richards' Farm.

One of the Canadians in the Richards' farm fight says there were but thirty-six Canadians engaged. The same informant says the pieces of artillery said to have been taken by the Canadians were drawn across the lines by an American. Whether he was paid for the service he does not say. Everything quiet today.

Address from the Executive Council.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued an address, signed by James Gibbons, Chairman, and Richard McCloudy, Secretary, stating that the late Canadian invasion was undertaken without the authority of the Brotherhood, and its failure cannot be recognized a defeat of the national organization. They deplore the loss of life and war material and sacrifice of the results of their years of toil and preparation, and say O'Neill's misconduct has postponed only for a short time Ireland's deliverance.

Intense Indignation at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Irishmen are mortified at the result of the ill-advised raid on Canada. During the excitement money was liberally subscribed to pay the passage of men to the front, and prosecute other operations from this point. The news of the sudden and unexpected failure at Malone produced the greatest indignation. The leaders who planned the raid are most bitterly assailed for lack of brains. One car load of Fenians from the west arrived to-day, but proceed no further. A prominent Irish citizen has left for Malone with funds to pay the passage of his friends back.

More Officers Arrested—Railroads Will Carry Fenians for Half Fare.

TORONTO, May 29.—Information is received from Malone of the arrival of United States Marshal Quimby and the arrest of several men supposed to be Fenian officers in box cars. Gleason and Father McMahon of Fort Erie notoriety. The railway companies offer to take Fenians home at half fare in box cars. If their leaders cannot raise funds the townspeople will probably ship them.

The railway safe at Potsdam was broken by Fenians last night and twenty-five dollars taken.

Still Recruiting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 28.—Recruiting for the Fenians progresses at Newburg. Over fifty left there for the front.

Fenian Excitement on the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The Fenian invasion of Canada causes excitement among the Brotherhood in San Francisco. There have been enthusiastic meetings of O'Neill's sting. Volunteers have been enrolled and Brigham Columbia is hinted at as another point of attack.

Returning from the War.

CONCORD, N. H., May 29.—Seven car loads of Fenians passed through here this morning, on their return from the war.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of the American Cable company asking aid to the proposed line from New York via the Azores to Lisbon and Lands End, England, Havre and Amsterdam. Referred.

Also, a petition of colored citizens of Maryland, asking a remedy from prescription in that State on account of color. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER then spoke upon the subject of the restoration of foreign commerce to American vessels. He contended the proposed remedy of ship building was untenable, for if vessels can not be built profitably you have no commerce. If they lose five dollars a ship they won't run. Differential duties would yield no practical benefit, as foreign nations might pass retaliatory laws. He favored a drawback on imported materials used in the construction of vessels owned by foreign trade, but thought the most effective remedy would be the enlargement of our domestic consumers and abrogation of the navigation laws. Sandwich Islands, Canada and British Columbia. He would annex San Domingo without delay, which would give the United States the key to the Gulf, and in five years we will have Cuba and all the other islands. Then, instead of the products of the tropics, we would make all the world tributary.

Mr. HOWARD asked his colleague's opinion on the acquisition of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. CHANDLER thought it would be more sensible for Cuba to pay this Government what is due to it, and then be made free and a country. He would never give a copper for the Island.

The Senate proceeded with District of Columbia business.

The bill to prevent any officer or employe of the United States acting as Election or Registration officer was passed.

After Executive session the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILLARD reported several pension bills, including the renewal of pensions to Tennessceans, suspended during the war.

A discussion ensued, and developing much opposition the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. WILLARD reported a general bill granting pensions of eight dollars a month to disabled soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, to their widows, and to widows and minor children of such as died from wounds received in the service.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the exception as to giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to include surviving widows of militia men marched before or during the war of 1812, and their widows.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was supported by Messrs. Bingham and Butler, of Mass., and opposed by Messrs. Hale, of Me., Starr, of Ind., and Maynard, and rejected—60 against 111.

Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted—81 to 71, and the bill passed.

The consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes was resumed.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the tax on sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver was reduced from two cents for every $100 to one cent, the present rate.

A proviso was added that all sales or contracts for delivery of gold coin through the Clearing House or other institutions one twentieth of one per cent.

A member offered an amendment doubling the tax on all gambling operations of gold and stock. Agreed to.

The paragraph relating to bank returns was amended by the Committee on Banking in its report on the gold panic.

The paragraph in regard to foreign commercial brokers was made to read: Commercial brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed $500,000, shall pay each a special tax of $1,000, etc.

The paragraph relating to claim agents, was amended to read: Claim agents shall pay ten dollars.

The paragraph relating to retail liquor dealers was amended by adding the words, "any retail liquor dealer who sells foreign or domestic liquors shall be required to pay only half the above tax."

The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor dealers was amended to read: Wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay $100 and $10 additional for every $1,000 on all sales in excess of $25,000.

On motion of Mr. WOODWARD, the proviso exempting hops hailing from tax was made a general exemption, by striking out the words limiting it to deposits invested in United States securities and to deposits less than $500 made in the names of any person.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the paragraph relating to distilleries was amended by taxing distillers of spirits from apples, peaches or grapes, producing ten barrels or less within a year, fifty dollars, and four dollars for every barrel produced in excess of ten barrels.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to bankers the words, "and a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. per month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer or any other disbursing officer of the United States."

Mr. PETERS moved to strike out of the sentence taxing the average amount of deposits one-fifth of one per cent. per month the words "other than public moneys of the United States," so as to leave them subject to income tax.

Mr. GARFIELD argued it was better to leave the tax on banks to the National Banking Act, as it was then arranged for.

After a long discussion both amendments were rejected.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the following words were added: "And no National Bank shall be compelled to continue as a depository of public funds longer than such bank may elect."

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, an additional paragraph was inserted, taxing proprietors of gambling garden, theatres, *concert saloons, singing houses, and all other places of amusement*, &c., $1,000 for every table where such games are played.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the exemption of Savings institutions was limited to those not authorized to receive a higher rate of interest than the rate authorized by the laws of the State wherein they are located.

On motion of Mr. ELA, the paragraph as to keepers of hotels, inns or taverns was amended by excluding taverns where the yearly rent of the property is not more than one hundred dollars.

Mr. PETERS moved to reduce the tax on circulating notes of State banks from ten to two per cent.

Mr. INGERSOLL opposed the amendment strenuously, and advocated the larger circulation of the people.

The amendment was rejected.

Motions to reduce the tax on amusements, bowling alleys, billiard tables, small distilleries, &c., were rejected.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph relating to receipts of public amusement was amended by reducing the tax on gross receipts of owner or lessee on any permanently located place of amusement from three to one per cent.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the sentence in whole. Rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to rectifiers the proviso that it shall apply to authorized distillers who merely bottle spirits of their own production.

Without disposing of the amendment, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

A German Family Suffocated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DAYTON, O., May 28.—Between one and two o'clock this morning Mrs. Fred Moeller, a German woman, and five children from infant of four weeks badly burned. Mrs. Moeller was barely alive when rescued, but soon died. The babe will recover. The scene was shocking. The fire was the result of carelessness. Damage about $1,000.

The Boat Race at Annapolis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.—The boat race to-day resulted as follows: Midshipmen, 20 minutes 25 seconds; Quaker City, 20 minutes 58¾ seconds. The Midshipmen took forty-three strokes per minute and the Quaker City thirty-eight. The race was pulled with an easterly wind, rain and rough water.

The Richmond (Va.) Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, May 29.—It is rumored to-night the Commissioners of Election will give the certificates of election to the whole Conservative city ticket, and that the Conservatives will have nineteen of the twenty-five Councilmen.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Interruption in the French Cable—English Press on the Fenian Raid on Canada—The Rival Yachts—Serrano and the Spanish Kingship—Proposed Law for the Extinguishment of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies—The Ecumenical Council and the Infallibility Question—French Postal Affairs—Small Pox in a French Prison—Accusation of Regicide Conspirators.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 28.—Communication by the French Cable suddenly ceased on the evening of the 26th inst., between Duxbury and St. Pierre. A vessel will leave England immediately to repair the same. Meantime all messages will be transmitted by the New Foundland lines.

The Journals continue comments on the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians. The *Post* admits the Washington Government has done all that can be reasonably required of it. The *Saturday Review* scouts the idea expressed in some quarters that the Washington authorities are in connivance with the Fenian raid. The *Times* thinks the Fenian attempt will not be absolutely regretted, if it only prompts the United States to such action as shall prevent a repetition of such outrages. The *Spectator* says the action of the Fenians is due to their hereditary passion, and the policy of England is due to her hereditary indolence and contempt. Other Journals have articles of similar tenor. The general tone of the American authorities is generally admitted to be the attempts of the Fenians ridiculed.

The *Saturday Review* has a severe article on the subject of Beecher's sermons.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated in the usual manner. Flags and Royal Standard displayed and salutes fired. During the day there were reviews of troops and in the evening a display of fireworks. Several grand dinners were given.

The *Daily Telegraph* newspaper exults in the certainty of a Fenian victory in Canada. "Justice to Ireland," the *Pigg* continues, "can alone prevent that result. Until that accomplished a Nemesis dogs the heels of the Dominion."

Mr. Inman, head of the Inman Steamship Company, gave his views on ocean steamers before the Parliamentary Committee on compulsory pilotage, and also on the subject of Mr. Reed's bill. He testified to the enormous expense and delay caused by the latter, declaring that France proposes a convention of the Great Powers, at which permanent guarantees will be given for the safety and future good behavior of Greek subjects. The note sharply comments upon the delays in the Greek Legislations on the part of the Greek authorities.

CAUSE OF ANXIETY.

The London *Times* says the result of the trial of O'Neill will be awaited in England with more than ordinary anxiety, as the relations of the United States and England being fully involved in the issue.

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A BOY SHOT.

A boy named Morris Holloway was mortally wounded in an affray in Monroe street last night. The assailant was a boy named Ryan, a printer and from Chicago. The latter was arrested with three associates.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Excise passed a resolution to rigidly enforce the law against unlicensed liquor sellers.

The Health Board to-day refused the Arrest of several dealers in swill milk.

Further rumors are current to-day of the removal of Collector Smith.

The Orthodox Quakers held their annual meeting to-day and discussed the treatment of the Hicksites by the Hicksites.

The Custom House and Postoffice will be closed Monday.

A bill to rob the Central Bank, White Plains, failed last night.

THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud at Omaha—The Speech He Intends Making to the Great Father.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, May 28.—Red Cloud and party arrived from Fort Laramie yesterday evening in charge of Major Smith. He was interviewed and gave the following as the speech he intends to deliver to the President:

"Great Father. Thousands of miles away, where the sun's last light falls on the big hills, I have left my people to come and look my Great Father in the face, and tell him of all things around us clearly, so may the Great Spirit make our talk plain, that we may understand each other better and that we may be as brothers who have met to smoke the pipe of peace.

"Father, I have heard that you are great and good. Listen to me, my Father, and let your ears hear one of your children, who counts himself your friend. I speak with truth in his heart and no lies upon his lips. I have made many treaties with your commissioners, and they have promised many times. But they have never kept their promise. And I hate now come to see my Great Father myself, so that we can understand each other and make no promises that we do not mean to keep. They have told you that I am a murderer. But I do not murder. I am for peace. I love you, Great Father, have driven me away from my country, the only country I had to raise my children in, and I am poor. Have you any big man on this earth stand such a thing as this? Suppose I should go to your country, tear down your fences and steal your cattle and your horses, would you stand by and have no word to say. No, Father, I know you would not.

"In the troubles of my people, the white man has been the first aggressor. Father we are not cowards. We know that you are great, and can punish us if we do wrong. We know that you will protect your children, when they come to you and ask for that protection. They ask you to listen to us, to do by us as a good father should do by his children, and to do us carry back to our brothers and our people the assurance that the Great Spirit has smiled upon us, and that the Great Father is the Indian's friend and the Indian's protector.

The party consists of Red Cloud, sixteen of his chiefs, and four squaws. John Richards is with the party as Camping Agent. On morning, does not accompany them. The party is in charge of Gen. John E. Smith, who was formerly Chief Executive Officer on the trip to Washington. They leave this afternoon for Chicago.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Presbyterian Social Reunion last evening was successful and well managed, and the occasion was much enjoyed by all. The building was handsomely decorated, and in the stage was a magnificent floral garden. Scriptural addresses were made by Gov. Geary, Mayor Fox, Rev. Messrs. Arnold, of Scotland; Edmunds, of Canada; Hamilton, of New York; Clark, of Buffalo; Tooby, of Boston, and others. Mr. Johnson presided. George H. Stuart read a telegram from Edinburg stating the Assembly there had agreed on the time for the Westminster Confession.

Members of the Assembly to the number of fifty-seven had to-day enjoyed a delightful trip to Cape May.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—In yesterday's evening session of the General Assembly the minority report and substitute for the majority report on Secession were rejected. The latter was finally adopted by a vote of 80 to 15. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence was instructed to correspond with the Northern churches respecting their relations to the Northern church.

The session to-day the chair appointed a Committee to nominate a Committee of nine, whose business it should be to confer with a like Committee from the Northern Assembly.

Reports of Committee on Records of Synods and Committee on Narrative were received and referred. The report of the Committee on Narrative presents a very favorable account of the state of religion in the bounds of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Narratives from fifty-two Presbyteries have been received.

The Committee of Conference to confer with a like Committee from the Northern Church consists of the following ministers: Rev. Drs. J. Leighton Wilson, Thomas Peck, Andrew H. Kerr, William Brown and Joseph R. Wilson; Elders John A. Inglis, Hon. M. D. Webb, A. G. McIlwaine and Col. Charles A. Ready.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—An immense number of people assembled at the Second Presbyterian church to-night to hear Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans. A large number had to leave, so densely crowded was the church. The sermon is pronounced a most masterly effort and is considered as a grand production.

NEW YORK CITY.

Canal from the Lakes to the Mississippi—Reformed Presbyterian Synod—Heartless Joke on Fenians—Cuban Retaliation—Prince Bonaparte Exiled to America—Guaranties Demanded of Greece—English Anxiety About the Trial of General O'Neill—Large Immigration, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 28, 1870.

IRON WORKS SOLD.

The Novelty Iron Works were sold at auction to-day, subject to a mortgage of $350,000, for $155,000.

CANAL FROM THE LAKES.

Governor Fairchilds, of Wisconsin, addressed the Produce Exchange to-day upon the practicability of building a canal to connect the Mississippi river with Lake Michigan. The Exchange adopted resolutions setting forth the great need of cheaper transportation for the produce of the west to the seaboard, and urging Congress to favorably consider the projected canal as a work of national interest.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was busily occupied in revising the new covenant. It denounces atheists, bewails the prevalence of crime, asserts that Presbyterianism is the only divinely instituted form of church government, discourages secret orders, condemns popery and spiritualism and conforms its belief to the Westminster Catechism.

A FENIAN "SELL."

The appearance this morning in two New York journals of the following bogus advertisement caused intense indignation among the numerous Irish here (copied as it is):

"Attention! 45,000 good, sound and solid Irishmen, to go on an excursion to Canada, at $1,000 each. Apply to Richard Walters, No. 27 East Broadway. By order of Committee of Arrangements, A. Oakey Hall, Wm. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, M. T. Brennan."

An immense crowd assembled at the place designated in the advertisement. Walters said he was a Fenian but knew nothing about the advertisement. The men then marched to the office of Tweed, Sweeny and Hall and were of course informed they had nothing to do with the heartless practical joke.

CUBAN RETALIATION.

A letter from St. Domingo states that Saget, an agent of the Spanish General Valmaseda, had been captured by Cubans at Cantillo with forty men. He was at once shot and sent to Havano, where he and his forces were surrounded by Cuban patriots.

ORDERED INTO EXILE.

A Paris dispatch states that Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been ordered by the Emperor into two years' exile in America and will soon leave for New York. He is now under surveillance at Auteuil.

GUARANTEES DEMANDED OF GREECE.

An Athens dispatch states the French Minister has forwarded to the Greek Government a note demanding guarantees that the Greek claiming that France proposes a convention of the Great Powers, at which permanent guarantees will be given for the safety and future good behavior of Greek subjects. The note sharply comments upon the delays in the Greek Legislations on the part of the Greek authorities.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114¼@114¼.

THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania concluded its May term at Harrisburg on the 27th. Only three Justices were sitting. The case of Schoeppe was re-argued, and the decision reserved for delivery at the next term.

THE Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw Indians protest against the erection of the new Territory of Oklahoma, under the bill now before the Senate. They say that the project is in the interest of speculators who have designs upon their lands. In due time, we shall hear of a counter protest against this protest. Party spirit runs high in the aboriginal breast.

WE intimated, on Saturday, a doubt touching the expected presence of Gen. MEADE with us to-day. We regret to say that the doubt has become a certainty. That distinguished officer has been detained by duty on the Vermont border up, probably, to this hour, and is compelled to deny himself the pleasure of taking part in this day's proceedings on Seminary Hill. An official order from the Committee advised our people, on Saturday, of their disappointment.

APROPOS to a striking argument with which our Representative, Gen. NEGLEY had occasion to repel the insolence of a free-trader in the lobby of Congress, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania, seldom makes speeches, but in the House his votes and action are generally right. His brief remarks yesterday to the agent of the English shipbuilders who oppose the revival of American navigation, that "American apologists for English offenses could only be regarded as accessories thereto," was at once terse and true. If the manner in which he supports his opinions by knocking down the insulting agent was not precisely commendable, the punishment which was inflicted was certainly provoked and abundantly deserved.

ONE BRANCH of Congress, the Senate, has approved of a proposition to relieve that body of the direct care of the District of Columbia, by providing for its people a territorial form of government, with a Governor, Legislative Assembly, and a delegate on the floor of Congress. With proper attention to the details, the principle of this measure is decidedly to be commended. The position of the District, locally and nationally, materially and politically, has been hitherto a constant reproach to republicanism, the spirit of the Constitution. There was never a better time than the present to put an end to the abnormal situation. Give to that disfranchised population a government of their own, and it will be the first responsible government they shall ever have had to boast of.

IN CONNECTION with the annexed quotation from an address made, the other day, by President GARRETT, of the B. & O. Railway, to the Chicago Board of Trade, we may add that its statements, which are exactly correct, reflect a very serious and instructive contrast between the sentiment of Pittsburgh to-day and of the city some twenty odd years ago, when we were all frantic with rage over the proposition of the same company to make their main Western terminus at Pittsburgh instead of Wheeling. Times have changed and people are wiser! Said Mr. GARRETT:

I found at Pittsburgh an intense anxiety for the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. That great city, in obtaining that road, will secure a most valuable competing line, and an advantageous market for its commercial interchange and its large products. I found an equal anxiety and a vigorous determination of citizens upon the route from Pittsburgh to Chicago to speedily secure the same competition for the intermediate country. The merchants, manufacturers, and all the interests of Pittsburgh, join with those interests and with Baltimore in desiring this independent road to Chicago.

THE PEOPLE of an Iowa county, who had issued bonds to a railway company, subsequently repudiated their obligations under some real or imaginary excuse therefor. The holders of the securities applied to the Federal Court of that district, to enforce their claims, and made good their case. Writs of *mandamus* were issued to the county officers to levy and collect the proper taxes to liquidate the judgments. Upon the refusal of such officers to obey these writs, the Iowa Court has appointed the Marshal to execute them, *in extremis*, notifying the people that his authority must be submitted to—as it probably will be. After making that order, the Judge said:

"It should be understood that the Marshal is the officer of this court, that he is not subject in the execution of his official duties to the control of any proceeding for process of the State courts; that any interference with him is unauthorized, that any resistance to him is an offence against the laws of the United States, and punishable as such in the Courts of the United States; *and that it is the duty of the President to support him with all the power necessary to enable him to execute the process and orders of this court.* The people of Iowa are law abiding, and with this plain statement of what the law is, the members of this court gladly avail themselves of this occasion to declare that it is their firm conviction that the law will be respected and obeyed."

THE DAY.

To-day the corner stone of a structure is to be laid, which is forever to commemorate the sacrifices and deeds of heroism which the soldiers of our country offered on the altar of National Liberty. Years have passed by since the last gun of the war was fired, and yet the memories of those who fell, during those four black years of horror and fear and sometimes almost of despair, still lives and still will live, green and holy, until at least this generation has passed away. To-day the thousands who inhabit our cities will pour out of their homes, to honor this living memory of the dead. Flowers and wreaths will be strewn on the humble, eloquent graves which fill our cemeteries, and music and cannon, waving banners and glittering uniforms will celebrate the beginning of that monument which is to tell generations to come how their fathers gave their lives freely to preserve the grand government which they had received sanctified in the first place by the blood of the Revolution. It is a beautiful custom which has been inaugurated, and these perishable, ephemeral flowers, strewn each year afresh, may prove a more enduring memorial to our resting heroes, than even that pile which is so soon to point heavenwards from the summit of the rugged Seminary Hill.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

The movement in Congress, to favor the revival of our shipping interests, is in faithful accord with the protective policy. That it proposes to build up a depressed American interest, in the face of foreign competition is, to its friends, an abundant recommendation, and to the advocates of free trade cause enough for their vigorous hostility. The delegation from Pennsylvania, a State which has by no means a leading direct interest in the question, have stood nearly an unit in favor of the bill. The opposition has been has been marshalled by the English lobby, and led by their Western allies. While the ship-building interests of the Middle and Eastern States have languished into an almost fatal decline, importers' agents from Boston and New York have swarmed into the Capitol to procure the defeat of this most American measure. When Mr. Lynch first presented it, it attracted but little attention from the free-traders, or, indeed, from the American side of the House. Subsequently its merits were vindicated by the faithful exertions of a few members, among whom none presented the case more effectively than did our own Representative, Gen. NEGLEY—and then the score or two of Congressmen who sit at Washington for Sheffield, Birmingham, Greenock and the Mersey, as well as for Leige, Lyons, Marseilles and Geneva, perceived the scope and purpose of the bill, and organized war upon it. Its issue is not yet. The final vote may be expected to-morrow, when we hope to be able to announce that the friends whom the bill has been gaining every hour have carried it handsomely through the House, sending the free trade wing to "grass," as justly and scientifically, under parliamentary rules, as one of their outside friends found the right level for impertinence under a Pittsburgh fist. We are not without some faith in each of these American institutions yet. The Republic will belong to its own people, in all things, ere long.

CANADIAN QUERELE.

This Fenian business has brought our Canadian neighbors to a square "front face," on the colonial policy of the mother country touching the point of military protection for the Dominion. The Montreal *News*, which is by odds the ablest journal of the lower province, insists that "the time has now come when we must enquire from England whether she declines our defence." It acquits the Washington government of complicity in these incursions, but dreads the "license afforded by republican institutions." The Fenian policy is declared to be "essentially Imperial" which it would "bankrupt the Dominion" to be forever taking up.

Our Montreal friend exaggerates the situation, unintentionally but impelled by the local excitement of the hour. For about the moment when he was writing, there was arming in hot haste in that beautiful city. Volunteers were swarming and regulars were parading; the crowded streets and squares were filled with rumors of war, and even a prince of the blood was summoned from a gay ballroom to rush with his regiment to the front. All this was well enough. Yet the result would have been just as well without it. A Yankee constable had squelched the fierce "invaders" whose tide of war began to roll back from the instant when a single "Peeler,"—a Federal Marshal whose sense of duty rendered him "the minion of oppressive power"—disarmed and captured the Irish "General," at the head of his legions. That pricked the bubble. The great "army of liberators" became from that moment a dissolving view. Of the fragments, a few made a show of fight across the border, but one or two were shot down, a few captured, and all the host ran away, to deliberate upon another fight next year.

Our Government affords liberty, but *not* license. Our citizens are free to go whithersoever they will, but none of them have undertaken, now or heretofore, lawless raids upon our foreign neighbors without encountering the strong and effective power of our own authorities. Let those of the Dominion do their duty as well. It is not our duty to counsel them upon details. If they do not yet comprehend that it is only a few stern examples which need to be made, of these ragamuffin outlaws whom they take red-handed in unlawful war upon the soil of the Dominion, it will be their fault, not ours, if the declaration of Governor J. A. Macdonald should come true, that "he can see no end to these Fenian invasions."

It is we who, rather, have just cause of complaint against the Canadian government. A Fenian raid insults our National authority, but it outrages theirs, technically, to the extreme. If they shall have the nerve and the good sense to perceive that ten feet of hempen rope, judiciously made use of in a given number of personal applications, will not only secure to themselves immunity from all future "invasions," but to us an equally grateful exemption from all this uproar every time that a half score of "Irish Generals" shall "confidence" a handsome margin of cash for their individual benefit from the pockets of their ignorant and credulous compatriots. It is nonsense to expect that we can do more than we have done; we shall simply restrain and obstruct such proceedings with an authority which, although tardy sometimes, proves to be always effective, but punishment is another thing which we remit to those whom it most concerns, the Government of the Dominion. If they blink their duty, it is their affair, and may constantly recur to trouble them. They need not call upon Hercules. The Dominion is quite able to protect herself and punish her "invaders," even without the aid of a British army, or of a pair of Yankee tipstaves. Let the Ottawa authorities do their whole duty, and we, too, shall thank them, since its obvious direction is not within our own reach.

Absinthe.

It is four P. M. and Paris is beginning think of its dinner. Could you stand upon its Vendome Column, or some such lofty height, and gaze down upon the thousands of *cafes* scattered through the great city, you would see thousands of guests sitting at the little tables, drinking a greenish liquor, which they sip with an eagerness that gives the lie to the assertion that they take it merely to give them an appetite for dinner. The liquor is known as *absinthe*, and is growing in popularity every year. Thousands—tens of thousands—of persons drink it in Paris, and large quantities of it are shipped to our own country. You will find it in almost any of our fashionable restaurants or barrooms. There are shops in Paris where nothing else is sold, and which, from early morning until late in the night, drive a thriving trade in this *poison*.

In view of the rapid increase in the demand for this liquor in the United States, I beg leave to call the reader's attention to the following description of it, from the pen of the late Edward Gould Buffum. I give this extract in preference to any remarks of my own:

"Medical science has turned its attention to the effects of this poisonous compound, and in a paper recently submitted to the Academy of Medicine, by M. MOTEL, the whole subject is treated in a manner which shows that he has carefully examined it. He says that the habitual use of *absinthe* produces a series of pathological manifestations extremely grave, and differing essentially from the effects produced by alcoholic drinks; and although the early stages of large doses, or of the habitual use of this liquor, are now well known, the drinker, upon whom the habit of using it has been fastened, returns to it in obedience to an almost irresistable fascination while perfectly aware that it is destroying him.

"Body and mind crumble alike under the influence of this terrible liquor. It destroys all the finer feelings and more delicate sensibilities of human nature; it absorbs all the faculties; burns and corrodes the body, extinguishes the memory; and annihilates the senses. Of the best constituted man, either physically or intellectually, its constant use will, soon or later, make a skeleton—an animal—a brute!

"*Absinthe*, which simply means wormwood, is made by the distillation of a number of plants—the tops of wormwood, flagroot, aniseeed, angelica root, leaves of littany (*origanum dictamnitis*), and sweet marjoram. All these are macerated, and placed in alcohol of very high proof, and permitted to remain eight days when the mixture is distilled, half an ounce of the essential oil of anise being added to each three gallons. The first care, after the distillation, is to see whether the liquor is of a good color and whether it will whiten well, and should it be found lacking in these essential points, it is brought up to the proper standard with indigo, tincture of curcuma, lyssop, nettles, and sulphate of copper (the ordinary blue vitriol).

"*Absinthe*, however, requires none of their adulterations to constitute a positive poison. Composed of plants of highly exciting qualities, united with the strongest alcohol, it acts directly upon the nervous system, having a much more speedy and positive effect than alcoholic liquors. Indeed, one of the principal charms which makes the vile compound so popular is the almost immediate delightfully stimulating effect it has upon the brain. In the process of distillation, the plants furnish several volatile oils, which are among the most virulent poisons. Probably most persons, in making their *absinthe* (which among professional drinkers is considered a great art), have ever stopped to consider the cause of the 'whitening' or 'clouding,' or even thought that the better the liquor 'mixes' the more powerfully poisonous it is. The white deposit which, in precipitating, renders it turbid, comes from the essential oils which are held in solution by alcohol, but which are insoluble in water or weak spirit.

"The effects of the constant use of this villanous liquor, which a friend once said, "is kept in glass bottles simply because it would eat through the staves of an ordinary barrel in fifteen minutes," are summoned up in a sentenced, as a general poisoning of the system, which terminates in insanity and death.

[We quote this interesting account from a new work by J. D. McCabe, Esq., entitled "Paris by Gaslight and Sunlight" for which our friend Cunningham, of 62 Fourth avenue, is agent in this city. He is canvassing for it with great success. The book is a complete picture of Parisian life and is highly commended by travelled critics.]

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod—Rejection of the Basis of Union—Its Effects—Pan Handle Route—Complimentary.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, May 26th, 1870.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which has been in session here for the past week, adjourned last night, or rather at one o'clock this morning. This body has become so much reduced in numbers that there was little business to transact. I did not send regular reports, inasmuch as the agent of the Associate Press telegraphed, each day, the substance of all that was done.

The matter of union with the United Presbyterian church was the all absorbing subject that occupied the attention of the Synod, and was discussed at great length. It has taken many by surprise that the Synod not only rejected the basis, but declared that she does not wish to enter into organic union with any body, as it would destroy her separate existence. This appears still more strange, when it is considered that the proposition for union originated with the Synod, and those who opposed it failed to show that there was any difference in doctrine or worship between the two bodies. Indeed this was scarcely attempted. One or two did attempt to show that the wording of one or two articles in the testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian church was more expressive than that of the United Presbyterian church on the same subject. But it was only an attempt. Impartial judges failed to see it.

As already announced by telegraph, the vote stood ten for, and twenty-seven against Union. To reach this result the opponents of union had to bring no less than four delegates from a *single* congregation in the city of New York, and gather up the odds and ends of ministers in the Church, who have no congregational charges. We do not write authoritatively when we say that the result reached will have the effect of causing some Presbyteries and individuals to seek for union with the United Presbyterian Church, and the terms of the basis which has been rejected, but we are pretty well assured that this will be the case. It is believed that the Church will be reduced, in ministers and members, from one-third to one-half during the present year, as the friends of union are convinced that the majority in Synod had no desire for union when they made the proposition. It must be a very comforting thought to them that they will soon, in all probability, be reduced to some fifteen or twenty ministers. The Church is already small enough. But they felicitate themselves that the maintenance of the truth drives the people away! We have nothing to say as to the motives which have actuated those who have opposed union. They expressed them clearly enough in their own words on the floor of the Synod, when they declared that if they would go into union they "would be crowded into a corner," "never be heard of more," and "lose their influence!" These are plain words. It is not hard to understand them. If union would give them greater distinction, more extensive fame, and greater influence, perhaps they would do otherwise. The words given above in quotation marks were the principal arguments advanced against union. Let those who imagine that the basis was rejected on "principle" ponder well. The end is not yet. But schism must reign a little longer.

We omitted to say in our last letter that the delegates who came from the east by way of the Pennsylvania Central and Pan Handle rail roads, arrived in Cincinnati from nine to eleven hours ahead of those who came by the Erie line! This is a good certificate in favor of the great Pennsylvania and Pan Handle route, which, in addition to its being the quickest, affords the finest scenery. The whole line is in the very best running order. The train in which we came from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati made the trip between the two cities in eleven hours and a half, including all "stops," and yet one felt as if they were sitting in an easy chair in a luxurious parlor.

The suburbs of Cincinnati are delightful. The merchants here maintain fine establishments and live in what we would call good style. I have been enjoying the hospitality of my good friend, John Reid, Esq., and his most excellent lady, in their magnificent mansion in Avondale, about three miles from the city. I have never received more kind attention or hospitable treatment anywhere than I have from them and their amiable family. My visit, for this is not the first, to this most pleasant and happy home will long be remembered with delight.

I have been received most kindly also by my excellent friend, William Gibson, Esq., and his accomplished lady and family, at their splendid mansion in Clifton, a household which I seldom fail to visit when in Cincinnati, for they leave nothing undone that will make their guests feel comfortable and at home.

A PERSONAL difficulty occurred in Washington the other night between General Negley, member of Congress from the Pittsburgh district, and John Codman, of New York. It appears that Codman, who has been here for some time lobbying to defeat the Lynch bill for the revival of American commerce, met General Negley in the lobby of the Arlington, and began a conversation about the debate in the House. Codman denounced Mr. Lynch, of Maine, in strong terms, and made some rather offensive allusions to protectionists and the supporters of Lynch's bill. Gen. Negley remarked that Codman talked as he did because it was his interest to do so, being the paid agent of the Clyde shipbuilders, men like the Lairds. To this, Codman replied that if General Negley stated this in fun he did not care; but, if in earnest, then it was a d—d lie. At this remark Gen. Negley struck Codman and knocked him down. The latter repeated the offensive language, whereupon Gen. Negley dealt him another blow which sent him to grass. Codman, in the meantime, struck General Negley with his cane, which Negley seized and broke across his knee. The spectators then interfered and separated the combatants. Codman afterwards apologized to General Negley, and the parties shook hands and were friends again. It may be stated that the remark of General Negley about Codman being the paid agent of the Lairds is susceptible of proof, as he has been so denounced on the floor of the House by Mr. Lynch.

OIL NEWS.

[From the East Brady *Independent*.]

The Phillips well, belonging to the Graham Landing Oil Company, was torpedoed on Tuesday last, and has increased from 10 to 40 bbls. per day.

The Mountain well, on the Kelly farm, is reported doing 15 bbls. per day.

The *Independent*, in speaking of the Great Brady's Bend well, says: The rope was drawn up rapidly, saturated with oil, and the tools heavily coated with a thick slimy mud. Just before the tools appeared there was a heavy rush of oil and gas and the same show when the bit passed out of the well. There was no flow of oil after, while we remained, but the gas continued very strong.

It is proposed to put the well down 18 or 20 feet deeper, when it will be cased and tubed, and from every indication will prove to be a well of the first magnitude.

The Shepard well, on the Independent lots, has been torpedoed and is now pumping oil at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day.

The Astor well, on the hill, north of Church run, was recently torpedoed and considerably improved.

The Priscilla well, in Lawrenceburg, was recently torpedoed and considerably improved.

The Free well, on the north bank of Mike run, was torpedoed and is now pumping 25 bbls.

The new well on the Clarion river, half a mile from the mouth, is yielding 10 bbls a day and increasing.

The Cornplanter well, on land of M. S. Adams, in Lawrenceburg, has been sunk through the third sand, and has been pumping for some days. It is now producing about eight or ten barrels per day. This well is owned by Capt. Allen, Wilson, W. P. Shull, Hon. Thos. Garvey, James Gilchrist, Daniel Orner, of Butler county, and others. W. P. Shull had the contract of sinking this well, and sunk it a depth of one thousand and thirty-three feet in forty seven working days. This is about the best time which has been made in this region.

The Good Intent, on land of Robert Thorne, in Lawrenceburg, is a new well; this well was struck on Tuesday of this week, but has not yet been tubed. The indications, however, are good; the well is owned by Robert Thorne, J. H. Stutton, A. Wick, Henry Stover, and Rev. Miller, of North Washington, Ira Campbell and others of Lawrenceburg.

The Greenback is a new well in Lawrenceburg, owned by Turner and Brush, and Dr. Anderson, of Freeport, Geo. Grow, of Lawrenceburg, and others. The well commenced to pump on Saturday last, has pumped some oil and promises to improve.

The Little Allice oil well, on land of Clark Wilson, in Lawrenceburg has been sunk a depth of 1030 feet, through the third sand, and has been pumping since Saturday night last. It is now yielding about eight barrels per day and improving. This well is owned by Hon. Peter Sutton, of Indiana, Oscar K. Moore, of Altoona, Dr. A. M. Neyman, of Butler, and others.

The Middlesex is a new well in Lawrenceburg, on land of M. S. Adams, which commenced pumping a few days ago, and is making tolerable good start. This well is owned by W. G. Cowan, Wilson Bowser, Lee Ambrose, T. Foster, Job Fair, C. John, Dr. R. G. Ralston, J. & G. Cowan, Wholf & Wyant, J. & A. Wyant, Crookshank & Wyant, A. H. McKee, J. A. Swartzlander, F. Ambrose, H. Dougher and Coleman & Foster, of Armstrong county.

The Elderton is a new well on land of Parker & Leonard, on the hill south of Mike run, which starts up at twelve or fifteen barrels per day. This well is owned by Wilson Taylor, Geo. Ray, A. C. Gibson, Wm. Wilson, R. M. Gibson and others.

The Sure Pop is a new well on land of Conley's heirs, in Lawrenceburg, which starts off throwing a fair stream of oil, and promises to prove good. This is owned by Capt. Al. Ayers, W. A. Morrison, Calvin Blair, Daniel Stewart, J. B. Finlay, Capt. Tinblin, Samuel Milford, Miss Clara Gilmore and others.

The Shannon well, on land of George Cooper, in Lawrenceburg, has been pumping for some ten days, and is now producing about twelve barrels per day. This well is owned by James Henry, Jos. Henry, of Brady's Bend, A. D. Stull, of Parker's Landing, Mr. Shannon, of Pittsburgh, and J. N. Garrison, of Brookville.

Miama No. 2, Hartley & Shannon farm—a new strike and a big well—not less than thirty barrels. Owned by Chalfant, Woodward and others.

The Clipper is the name of a new well, on the Baily farm, which has been pumping for some days, and promises to prove a good one. This well is owned by Capt. Allie oil, and it is thought that it will prove a twenty or thirty barrel well. It is owned by R. Balph, E. H. Baily, Milton Morrison, Wm. Blakeley, C. Albertson, of Lawrenceburg; Major McFarland, W. A. Frank, John P. Blair, A. Littster, William Laughry, John Peter Sutton, Childerhand & Bryce, John Moorehead, Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Stanard, of Indiana.

MOUNTAIN well, on land of Moses Sullivan, formerly Reddick farm, was drilled 748 feet, cased, tubed and commenced to pump last week, on Tuesday, and after cleaning out the well it is claimed that it at once commenced throwing oil at the rate of about 40 barrels per day. This well is owned by W. G. Stoughton, Mr. Vanderlin, of Butler county, and others.

THE Keystone, is the name of a new well, on land of John Marshall, on the hill near Lawrenceburg, which commenced pumping on Thursday last, throwing some oil and promising to prove good. This well is owned by J. J. Kelly, Patrick Carr, of butler county; J. L. Leech, of Pittsburgh; Wm. Kennedy, of Brookville, and others. This well was sunk a depth of 1,010 feet. Third sand said to be forty feet thick.

THE Keziah, is the name of a new well on Hovey Run, Robinson farm, which has been pumping for some days, but now throwing oil, promising to prove good. This well is owned by J. C. Moore, Thomas Hoon, Andrew McCullough, Dr. McCaddless, Robert McCandless, of Butler county, and others.

THE Cypress, on land of James W. Parker, on the hill, south of Mike run, and about one-fourth mile from the river, commenced to pump on Friday last, and is producing twenty or twenty-five barrels per day; this well is owned by Wm. Morgan, of Lawrenceburg, Peter Hieker, of Brady's Bend; Jackson Boggs, of Kittanning, and others. Depth of well, 1,097 feet, with 30 feet of third sand.

NORTH SIDE CONGRESSMAN.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It is not too early to suggest a suitable name for our Congressional standard-bearer, in the next Congress, to represent the staunch Republicans of the XXIII District. Permit me to name Col. JAMES M. COOPER, as a gentleman of the requisite character to meet the expectations of that large and intelligent constituency. Col. Cooper has already won an honorable distinction as the executive officer and mouth piece of our tariff men, in the efforts which have been made to prevent the free traders meddling not only our home manufacturers, but the government, by the system of under valuation, and other frauds. His caustic pen has been called upon to furnish much of the material facts made use of before the Committee of Ways and Means, at Washington, when his ready ability as a speaker, his full information as a political economist, and his sound and conservative views on general subjects, have made him a reputation second to but few of our public men.

Col. Cooper is identified with our most extensive home industries, a citizen so well known that any further introduction to an Allegheny audience would be unnecessary. His name would be a stirring watch-word in a local campaign, and he would be a much needed addition to our active and able public men at Washington.

While Col. Cooper is a manufacturer and business man, he is also a sterling, a staunch and radical Republican, closely identified with the party whose standard bearer we would make him.

NORTH SIDE.

A REPORTER says of the recent debate in the Senate on the bill to enforce the constitutional amendments: Mr. Sherman said, in regard to the fearful election frauds in New York, that if not put an end to the result will be the subversion of the government. The sections added to the bill at his instance are believed to be sufficient to deter in the future even New York Democrats from their old practices. Mr. Stewart, who by agreement closed the debate, struck the key-note in saying that the whole secret of Democratic opposition lay in the fact that they were bitterly opposed to the amendment itself, and that all the terrible penalties of the bill which they deprecated so much would fall harmless and hurtless if they obeyed the Constitutions and the laws.

IT was freely declared at Washington after the passage of the Northern Pacific bill, that the franchise of the company, as perfected by Congress, is worth fifteen million dollars.

By order of the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers is directed to meet at the Military Academy at West Point, on June 1st, to examine the physical qualifications of the graduating class, and the candidates for admission into this Academy will commence at once. So far, there has been but one colored cadet nominated to this Academy, and if he proves to be three fourths black he is certain to be rejected under the rules governing the medical examination now in force.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.
SQUIRE'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.

If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor a sufficient number of the robust to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz.: a good appetite, easy digestion, and the ability to sleep soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from indisposition, yet do not labor under serious disease, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of ailments few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, inasmuch as a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will certainly relieve the derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful anodyne. Insomnia (or incapacity to sleep), which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to a dose of this pleasant sedative, taken just before retiring to rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to give a stomachic, an aperient, an invigorant, a soporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to require; but in this grand restorative all these medicinal properties, and many others, are blended in due proportion. Thus, the digestion is stimulated, while the bowels are regulated, the liver toned, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no other restorative and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon all the assimilating and secretive organs at the same time, and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health and enjoyment, a vigorous appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
HOMŒPATHIC
PHARMACY,
102 Fourth Avenue,
(Between Wood and Smithfield Streets.)
Globules of all sizes.
Mother Tinctures.
Dr. Page's Soft Globules.
Dilutions in great variety.
Triturations.
Wedgewood Mortars.
Pocket Inching Tubes.
Tinctures for External Use.
Fresh Leaves Lime Juice.
Pond's Extract of Aamanetis.
Pamphlets, for Homœopathy and Constipation.
Vials and Corks.
Family Cases and Books.
Homœopathic and Allopathic Medical Books.
Prescription Books.
Terms Cash, or C. O. D. Orders promptly filled.
This Department receives the persons' attentions of J. L. READ.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue.
my30

Watches! Watches!
Great reduction in prices of LADIES' WATCHES and CHAINS. A large assortment on hand at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
AMERICAN WATCHES of all kinds in Gold and Silver Cases, selling at the lowest prices. my28

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmons' & Morrow.)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER.)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FORGES, BRICK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
No. 112 First Avenue,
(Near Market Street.)
my28-x74 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEFF HOUSE,
Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Will be ready for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 11th, 1870.
Application for Rooms for the season will be received on and after the 20th of this month.
J. F. PIERCE,
my26-x71 PROPRIETOR.

Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my27-x69

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between
A. Ballou and W. C. Adams,
doing business under the firm name of Ballou & Adams, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. C. ADAMS assumes all liabilities, and all debts due the firm are to be paid to him.
A. BALDOU,
W. C. ADAMS.
MAY 16th, 1870. my25-x42

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and style of STEWART McKEE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
STEWART McKEE,
ROBERT W. McKEE,
WILLIAM McKEE,
S. McRICKART.
PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1870. my25-x45

CROQUET! CROQUET!
The cheapest and best assortment of Croquets in the city. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!
I have a fine assortment of Sheep Shears, suitable for any grade of fleece. Prices as low as the lowest, and goods second to none. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

ANVILS! ANVILS!
A full assortment of Peter Wright's Patent Wrought Anvils, from 130 to 200 pounds. Just the size for city and country blacksmiths. For sale by
JAMES BOWN'S,
my23 136 Wood Street.

BASE BALLS! BASE BALLS!
Wishing to close out my stock of Base Balls, I will sell any of the following brands at cost, viz. Horsman's, Van Horn, Ross, Atlantic and Regulation.
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

AT 6¼ CENTS.
Fast Colored Calicos,
AT 37½ CENTS.
A Splendid Article of BLACK ALPACA POPLIN.
AT 12½ CENTS.
ARMURES AND DELAINES,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 37½ CENTS.
64 Table Linens,
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
Dress Goods—very cheap.
Cheno Mohairs,
Japanese Silks,
Black Hermaine,
Plain and Spotted Grenadies.
Gros Grain
BLACK SILKS,
FOR SACQUES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVIOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh12
THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my1-w36
WHEELER'S
Patent Stamp Cancelers.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State. apl-v42
To Oil Capitalists.
The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites. W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10-w73

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRACTIONS AT SEMPLE'S,
al Street, Allegheny City.
Daily Arrivals of the Latest Novelties in
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
LACE CAPES.
Summer Shawls.
Fancy Goods.
Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Bows.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Linen Sets.
Hosiery and Gloves.
CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
23d Collection District of Penna.,
No. 67 Water street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on
Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,
are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY of June, 1870. Taxes not paid during the business day, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.
E. BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places when and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
my23-x21 COLLECTOR.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

myl6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞ DRAFTS ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The rising tendency of stocks, and even gold and bonds, although temporarily interrupted by reactions, is progressing gradually under an easy money market and the unusual great inactivity in business, which accumulates money in the seaboard cities for temporary employment. How, under the dullness of business, railroad stocks can truly increase in value is difficult for any man of sound judgment to see, except that the public is extraordinarily taxed for using these roads, or the grants in property to these corporations, and other state assistance, are so valuable that they alone form a very large proportion of their ordinary income. Presuming that the railroads charge no more for their services to the public than their outlays on the capital and running expenses would require, then a large amount of the accumulated wealth in the money centres is used for speculation in stocks, by combinations of wealthy, or supposed to be wealthy parties, and that present quotations are fancy prices, not based on any actual values of property. Gold, which was strong and had advanced to 115¾ on the high rate of exchange, has declined to 115¼, the specie shipping point, suddenly declined on Friday, when bonds could be shipped with a profit, and closed dull at about one-half per cent., with a firm feeling.

Government bonds had declined once about one per cent. on lower gold, but have since recovered their full value, leading before the decline, and appear strong. The disposition among the holders, however, appears to be in favor of selling more freely than to buy, even though bank at a lower rate. Bonds of which the interest falls due in July are firmly held.

Under the many causes operating to increase the number of our local securities have advanced, and where it was with the utmost exertion that bonds and stock of that class could be sold they now command a more ready sale among a certain class of people, but only at a high discount. Some holders of bonds, as a specialty to deal and negotiate such securities we refer to the banking house of Ph. R. Mertz.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114¾	American	49¾
Silver	111	Western Union	31¾
1881 Bonds	113¾	N. Y. Central	100¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	112¾	Reading	100¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	111¾	Ft. Wa. & C	95
5-20 Bonds 1865	111¾	Ohio & Miss	28¾
Consols 1865	93¾	Mich. Southern	87¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	114¾	Cleveland & P	108¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	108¾	C. R. I. & P	98¾
10-40	108¾	Chicago & N. W	87¾
Adams Express	63¾	C. & N. W. Pref.	89¼
Merchants U. Ex.	10	Erie	49¾

	Large.	*Small.*
London Exchange per pound	5.60	5.75
Paris Exchange per Franc	22	21¾
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	80	74¾
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	50

NEW YORK, May 28, 1870.

The cotton movement for the week shows a heavy decrease: receipts from all ports 40,720, and exports 38,121 bales.

Money easy, 3@5 on call.

Bank statements favorable: Loans $5,9,550,-784, decrease $1,250,000; Specie $20,730,035, decrease $1,388,000; Circulation $23,240,000, increase $58,100. Deposits $228,020,345, increase $4,186,410. Legal tenders $61,618,675, increase $2,505,370.

Sterling dull and steady 9¾. Gold steady; opened 114¾, touched 114¾@¼, and closed at 114¾@114¾. Customs rates 114 19 cent. Clearances $51,000,000. Exports-to-day $1,050,-740, and for week $2,046,668. Treasury received for customs $2,703,272, and disbursed $1,904,780.

Government's firmer. Coupons 81, 17s@17s; do '62, 12s@12s; do '64, 11¾@11¾; do '65, 11¾@11¾; do new, 11¾@11¾; do 67, 11¾@11¾; do 68, 11¾@11¾; 10-40's, 10¾@10¾.

State bonds quiet and steady. Missouris, 94¾; old Tennessees 60¾, new do 56¾; old Virginias 58¾, new do 58¾; North Carolinas 48¾, new do 25; Louisiana Levee 47¾, new 74.

Stocks dull and steady. The only exception being Pacific Mail which was active, touching 44.

Canton, 69; Cumberland, 45; Western Union Telegraph, 82; Quicksilver, 34¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do. pref'd, 15¾; Wells Fargo, 105; Adams Express, 64; Wells, 75¾; American, 48¾; United States, 45; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 49¾; Erie pref'd, 53¾; preferred 45; Harlem 144¾; Reading 100¾; Michigan Central 128; Lake Shore 97¾; Illinois Central 124; Cleveland & Pittsburg 98¾; Chicago & Rock Island 108¾; North-western 81¾; preferred 89¾; Rhode Island 118¾; New Jersey Central 108¾; St. Paul 65¾; preferred 82¾; Wabash 52¾; preferred 72¾; Fort Wayne 95; Terre Haute 33; preferred 65; Chicago and Alton 116; preferred 116¾; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; Ohio and Missouri 26¾; Illinois Central 146¾; Iron Mountain 69¾; Hartford Erie 14¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 67; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 23¾; Gold Hill, 2¾.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $75,765,587; currency, $5,976,497; general balance, $82,507,047.

Imports of goods for week were $1,114,766; general merchandise, $2,501,710.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

Business, it was thought, was dull enough last week, but this week has been still worse. The market continues in an unsettled and very unsatisfactory condition, and while hopes of an early improvement are still entertained, the indications are not encouraging; there is, as there has been all along, considerable inquiry for refined, but refiners cannot accept the prices offered without incurring a loss, and consequently, we have but very few sales to report. Manufacturers would be satisfied with a very small margin, but when it comes to doing business at cost or a loss, especially when there is as much risk involved as in an oil refinery, it is too much. And when we come to trace out the cause of this stagnated and unhealthy condition of the oil market we find the principal and most prominent one to be the high freights; it is this more than all other causes combined, and consequently it is not surprising that the trade do not feel very kindly disposed towards the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Its policy during the past year has not been calculated to make many friends among the oil men; instead of fostering and protecting an interest which pays hundreds of thousands of dollars into its coffers every year, it is (intentionally or not we cannot say) by its course, doing more than all other causes combined to cripple and annihilate it.

Receipts Crude this week, 7,901 bbls; last week, 12,281; January 1st to date, 369,143; same time last year 259,026. Exports of refined this week, 25,411; last week, 25,626; from January 1st to date, 223,988; same time last year 151,301. Sales this week, 13,000 bbls crude; 5,100 bbls refined; last week, 12,300 bbls crude; 8,500 bbls refined.

CRUDE.

Market steady but unchanged. Sale 1,000 seller, 10 days at 12¾; 1,000 spot at 12¾; 1,000 do at 12¾; 1,000 each July to December, at 12¾; and 1,000 each, January to December, 1871, at same figure. Seller June quoted at 12¾; seller, July, 12¾@12¾, August 12¾; seller all year 12; and buyer all year 13¼@13¾.

REFINED.

Market continues very dull, and for reasons above stated, there is no chance for an early improvement. May quoted at 27¾; June, 27¾; July and August together 27¾; August to December 28@28½; buyer all year, 29¼@29½. Antwerp unchanged at 32½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam Oil Works 163, on account B. S. Duncan; Fisher Bro. 560, on account J. W. Young; Eagle Oil Works 80, on account B. S. Duncan; Peerless Oil Works 320, on account B. S. Duncan; Jackson Bro. 400, on account D. C. Herbst; Tarentum Oil Works 240, on account P. Hutchinson; Jas Wilkins 240, A. S. Palmer; Tack Bro. 80, on account D C Herbst; E. L. Goodwin 80, on account J. B. Barbour; John Spear 160, J. B. Barbour; J. Wilkins 160, on account Philla & B. Pet. Co; Fisher Bro. 640, on account O. C. & A. R.R.; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Kirkpatrick & Lyons 480. Total ..... 3,683 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Citizens' Oil Co., 50 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 305 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia; 50 bbls refined oil, to Logan Bro. & Co. Philla.

McKelvey & Co., 120 bbls refined to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter, 305 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philla.

Braun & Wagner 259 bbls refined oil to Warding, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 1,022 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philla.

Livingston Bro., 100 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philla.

National Refining Co., 404 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philla.

Standard Oil Co., 405 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philla.

Total ..... 3,669 bbls

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

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BROOM CORN—Demand very slow; prices nominally unchanged, 12 to 16c.

POTATOES—Are plenty; Nancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2,00@3.

BEANS—Dull but nominally unchanged, $1.90@2.00 per bushel.

CHEESE—Choice old New York State Factory, 11; New York State Goshen, (new) 16@16½; Ohio factory at 15@16c.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices unchanged, 95@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $3.60@3.65 bbl.

CARBON OIL—The demand continues light while prices are unchanged; 24½ in jobbing lots for standard brands.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for strictly prime apples and peaches, and the supply of this kind is very light, while common and inferior are abundant and hard to sell at any price. Apples, 5 to 5c; Peaches, 6 to 7 for quarters, and 8 to 9 for halves.

EGGS—The selling price to-day 9c, strong, which is owing to increased receipts. We continue to quote, however, at 10@20 cts.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand and is always very light at this season of the year; live geese feathers still quoted at 50@85 to the trade.

FLOUR—Market firm but devoid of excitement, and with no improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote western flour in store, at $5.25@5.75 for spring; $5.50@6 for extra and $7@7.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour $5.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue light and the trade steady, milling demand prices are still maintained @ 1.50@1.30 for red, and $ 1.25@1.30 for white. Oats very light; no supply considerably in excess of the local demand and little or no inquiry for shipments; we can report sales in first hands at 67@68, the latter figure being the top of the market. Corn in better demand; sales of 2 cars at 90c, and drooping, notwithstanding, the stocks in this market is by no means large; we can report sales of small lots at 90c, and for car lots quotations may be given 88@92 for ear, and 86@88 for shelled. Rye, too, is dull, unusually so, as there is but little or no inquiry for same, and is not bring over 90@95. In Barley there is little or nothing doing; but very little offering, and not much wanted; prime spring may be quoted at 70@75.

HAY—Baled may be quoted at $12@17, for common to choice timothy, and the demand if anything is rather better.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $107.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 2@3¾ cts.

LARD OIL—City brands quoted at $1.25@1.28 for extra No. 1, and a well-known western brand at $1.30 per gallon.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

SEEDS—Timothy—Quiet and unchanged; Peach Blows, $3.70@4.

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PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, $3@3.50.

SEEDS—There is no inquiry for either Timothy or Clover Seeds and the season may be regarded as over. Timothy is in steady demand at $2.15, with but very little offering, and a round lot might bring $2.20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with four feet three inches in the channel by the Monongahela's marks, last evening.

The Ironsides and Mary Davage, both from St. Louis, arrived since the date of our last report.

The Mary Davage is announced for St. Louis again forthwith.

The Messenger arrived at noon on Saturday from St. Louis. Crate Reno and Nick Whitten were her pilots. Capt. Doan was undecided at last accounts as to what he would do.

The Camelia departed for St. Louis on Saturday with a good trip, drawing 4 feet 3 or 4 inches. Pilots—Jas. Whitten and Jas. Shouse.

The new steamer R J. Lockwood, also, departed for St. Louis on Saturday, with about all the freight she could take on the water. George Poe was one of her pilots.

The Belle had an excellent trip down. Capt. Smith says he is just commencing to do business on the Monongahela.

—The Elkhorn on the 23d arrived at St. Joseph from her long "stick" in the river above Brownsville, having been nearly four weeks aground. She lay near the current and on clear sand. Monday week the services of the ferryboat Lizzie Bailey, from Omaha, were procured, and she set to work to wash the Elkhorn afloat. She accomplished the job in about four days. The boat was set fairly afloat Thursday last, at four o'clock, and was found to be uninjured save in the straining of a few timbers. She took on her load of corn, which amounted to 4,700 sacks, and set out on her downward trip with colors flying.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* of the 25th says: "The Dick Fulton No. 2, Captain Packer, has made a somewhat remarkable trip from Louisville, considering the low water and the large tow of coal which she brought. She had even less trouble than usual, and has fifteen barges and coal boats, heavily laden, in tow. Captain Packer informs us that the towboat Ella, with a number of barges laden with coal, are all aground at Walker's Bar, and that the Simpson Horner and Mary Ann are assisting in getting her afloat.

—The iron movement continues steady and unabated from Carondalet by river. One barge is being loaded with 400 tons of the ore for Bellefontain iron works. Another is being loaded for the Rover, for Pittsburgh—1,000 tons. The Tom Rees' barges load with 1,500 tons for Swift's works, Cincinnati. Tuesday three barges were put in for cargoes for Kenton Iron Works, Newport. The Collier will have her barges fully loaded. Also, four salt barges will be loaded for Ironton.

—The embarkment heretofore known as Young's Point has caved in, and Messrs Purdy & Woodruff have made a new landing about one hundred yards below, thereby having shipments for Young's Point would do well to ship their goods to the care of the above-named gentlemen.

—Captain Isaac Kountz, late of the Twelfth Era, having sold his interest in that boat at New Orleans to Capt. Wm. Gillen, at the rate of $14,000 for the whole, is reported to be en route to Pittsburgh to contract for another boat for Red river. He was in Cincinnati on Thursday.

—The Mound City *Journal* says, John Stevens and E. L. Hunter have started an opposition ship yard at the mouth of Cache. They launch one coal barge to-day, and have an order for five more. These barges are for Halliday, of Cairo.

The announcement that the Natchez will make several trips to St. Louis has produced genuine sensation in nautical circles at that city. The Natchez was built to be one of the fastest, if not the fastest, steamer on the Western rivers.

The St. Marys left Cincinnati on Thursday on a short excursion trip with a picnic party. Captain Scott, of Evansville, went with the party so as to have an opportunity of examining the boat with a view of purchasing her.

—The United States snag boat S. S. Thayer is out at Hambleton, Collier & Cox's Ways for repairs. The large barge building there, which was noticed some time since, is progressing favorably.

—Next week a barge of 3,000 tons capacity will be launched at Mound City for the St. Louis and New Orleans Barge Line. A company is now wanted to build one of 3,000 tons.

—The Sioux City *Journal* says: "The steamer Columbia is tied up at Fort Sully, and not considered worth enough to pay for running her down here for repairs."

—The Savanna left Cincinnati on Thursday for St. Louis with 700 tons on board and two barges. She is doubtful whether she will come back here or not.

—The Natoma, New Orleans to Opelousas, broke her larboard shaft opposite Plaquemine, Saturday night, and returned to New Orleans for repairs.

—The Wild Duck and barges arrived at St. Louis on Friday, and the Great Republic was reported laid aground at Liberty Island.

—The Belle, from Genevia, arrived and departed on Saturday as usual. She leaves again to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

—The Arlington, from Cincinnati, is due to-day, and will return, as usual, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

—The Wanamita, Cape J. B. Conway, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She is an excellent craft.

—The Cumberland River was falling on Friday, with three feet three inches on Harpeth's Shoals.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE NEELEY,

Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

ap30:dax

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

BENJAMIN DOUTHETT,

Of Indiana township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, in subordination to the decision of the Republican Convention. Est modus in rebus.

ap30:wd3dT

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

DAVID L. FLEMING,

Member of City Councils from the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, at the solicitation of numerous friends, will be a candidate for the Assembly, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention, and CAMMING has been for a number of years, and is at present, connected with the GAZETTE office

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL BANK

No. 35 Bank Block,

PITTSBURGH, PA

CAPITAL $100.000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS FAWCETT, MADISON BAILEY,
D. D. CARROLL, J. E. DENNISTON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BYNGHAN,
JULIUS ADLER, JARED M. BRUSH
JAS. LAWSON, PHILIP LEACH,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.
THOS. FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVIS, Cashier.
W. HUNNINGS, Ass't. Cashier.

apl1:v20mwf

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 65 Fourth Avenue.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS, $2,598,371 60.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 o'clock. From November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums not less than ONE DOLLAR, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—JAMES HERDMAN.
VICE PRESIDEN

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

There were five common cases before Mayor Callow yesterday morning.

For Sale.—A good paying route on this paper. Apply at GAZETTE counting room.

Perrysville was a center of attraction to large multitudes yesterday. So was Troy Hill.

Change of Time.—The different Rail Roads change their time tables to-day. Persons interested had better note the change.

Mr. N. Robling, for calling James Bench obscene names and otherwise acting disorderly, was fined five dollars by Alderman Taylor Saturday morning.

Under the influence of a genial day and the advent of distinguished ministers, the Presbyterian churches hereabouts, yesterday had very large congregations.

Saturday afternoon a little boy attempted to get off a Manchester Passenger Railway car while in motion, on Federal street, when he fell and cut his face severely.

Till Tapping.—Saturday morning the till of Herd's saloon, Third street, Third ward, Allegheny, was robbed of two hundred dollars during the temporary absence of the proprietor.

Allegheny Library.—A meeting of the Directors of the Allegheny Library was held Saturday at which time Messrs. James McHrier, T. L. Rodgers, Wm. Hamilton, Robert Elton and James E. Stevenson were appointed a committee to make nominations for officers and Directors to be chosen at the annual election in the second week of June.

The Fenians.—A Fenian meeting was held at the McClellan House, Canal street, Saturday night at which time $100 was subscribed. Speeches were made by Messrs. McMahon and Deury. The excitement is subsiding and although there is a great deal of talk of men going to the front we hear of none who have left since our last accounts.

Decoration Day.—Visitors in attendance upon to-day's ceremonies at the Allegheny Park will find choice refreshments, in cake, confectionery and ice cream, at Rhodes' new rooms, No. 387 Western avenue, one half a block from the Park. He has a very nice place, just fitted up at great expense, and takes great pains to please. We would add that in this he succeeds, as every body says.

Needs Attention.—The sidewalk on the east side of Federal street, Allegheny, between the Park and Locust street, could be very greatly improved by some official attention from the Street Commissioner. A series of hollows conducive to catch and hold puddles of water when it rains, while the portions unpaved, and generally uneven cause many of the whole valley, renders pedestrianating along that way very vexatious, not to say dangerous. Especially is this the case at the present time, the bucket-sight is apt to come to grief in one of the puddles, or carry away remembrances of the walk from the other obstructions. Something should be done with it.

Another Soldier Dead.

Last evening at six o'clock, Col. Alexander Scott succumbed to that terrible disease consumption. The deceased has a most enviable war record, covering the time from the entry of Captain Rowley's Rough and Ready Guards into the city of Vera Cruz, until the last battle in the late war. The deceased will be buried with military and Masonic honors from his late residence, No. 288 Penn street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Base Ball.

The Allegheny Base Ball Club was organized Saturday night for the season. The officers elected were as follows: Wm. Still, Vice President, A. M. Cameron, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, James E Stevenson, Recording Secretary, W. W. McCullough. There are now about forty members on the roll.

The base ball season promises to be a lively one. In addition to the 'White Stockings' it is expected that the Atlantics of New York and Athletics, of Philadelphia, will visit here and play games. Arrangements for that purpose are now being made.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, May 28.—The jury in the case of Marshall vs. Andrews & Craig; and Bell vs. same defendants, previously reported, in the first case returned the following verdict:

We find for the plaintiff for the lands described in the writ with six cents in damages and six cents costs, the verdict to be released upon the payment by James Andrews, defendant, to said plaintiff, of the sum of $10,523 17, within sixty days, from and after May 28th, 1870, with legal interest thereon from that date until paid.

In the case of Bell vs. the same defendants, the jury found for the defendants.

Burnell's Museum.

Of all the improvements made this spring there is none more noticeable than the late improvements to the Museum by its enterprising proprietor and manager Major Burnell. The ticket office has been removed to a more convenient locality. The main entrance has been handsomely recovered by very fancy oil cloth and the walls and woods giving a very clean and pleasing appearance. The entire building has been painted and renovated, making in fact, a new house. Leave it "A Parlor Entertainment." We understand it is the intention of the Major to receive to have his parlors finished and opened at the Museum. When that is done we will all say, *"It is finished."*

Washington Infantry.

The Washington Infantry, under the command of Capt. T. A. Rowley, made their first appearance on Saturday evening. Their marching was excellent, and their appearance far beyond our expectation, considering the time they have had to drill and equip. Leaving their armory they marched to the Fourteenth ward by way of Wylie avenue, where they were presented with a beautiful stand of colors by the ladies of that ward. Rev. J. T. Carnahan made the presentation speech. J. R. Butterfield, Esq., responded on behalf of the Company. They returned about 9 A. M., well pleased with their first turn-out, and very proud of their colors. They will be thrown to the breeze for the first time to-day in the procession.

Health Report.

The following are the interments in the city of Pittsburgh from May 15th to May 22d, 1870, as furnished by J. Guy McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health:

Diseases — Tuberculosis, 2; Accidental Drowning, 1; Marasmus, 1; Eclampsia, 3; Marasmus, 8; Cholera Infantum, 1; Old Age and General Debility, 1; Scarlatina, 3; Bronchitis, 2; Internal Hemorrhage, 1; Congestion of the Brain, 2; Tubercular Meningitis, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Still Born, 4; Cancer of Stomach, 1; Cerebritis, 1; Chronic Peritonitis, 1; Catarrh of Lungs, 1; Disease of the Brain, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Pseudo Membranous Croup, 1; Ill-Health of Mother, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Ascites, 1; Acute Hydrocephalus, 1. Total, 57 — Adults, 19; Children, 27.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 0; from 70 to 80, 1. Males, 32; Females, 15. White, 37.

A Misapprehension Corrected.

Having understood that the colored citizens have taken offense in consequence of the Sunday papers of the meeting of the Committee held on Saturday evening, that General J. Bowman Sweitzer there denied having invited them to join the procession of his division to-day, we are authorized to say that no such denial was made by him at the meeting, or elsewhere. What he did say was, that he had not requested Marshal Callow to assign them to his division, because he had not formally invited them, as will appear by his original order, published on Monday morning, May 19, which reads as follows:

Colored societies and citizens are requested to organize and report in conformity with the above order. A place will be assigned them in the column, and a proportional number of staff officers will be allowed them, whom they are requested to select, and report."

And this invitation has never been denied or withdrawn.

We publish this much in order to do simple justice to Gen. Sweitzer, who has been unintentionally misrepresented by some of our contemporaries.

Interesting Procession and Religious Services.

Several hundred children of tender years yesterday made their first Holy Communion in St. Pauls' Cathedral. The services were very interesting. In the afternoon the little ones, boys and girls, numbering some five hundred, preceded by the excellent St. Cecelia brass band, and carrying beautiful silk banners in honor of the occasion, paraded the streets in procession to St. Pauls' Cathedral, where they formally renewed the baptismal vow to renounce the devil and all his works and pomps." Before the altar, within which had been erected a fountain and font for the occasion, Father Thomas Brierly, a particularly bright little fellow, read the renewal of the vow, on behalf of his fellow children. The Cathedral Wall delivered an eloquent sermon from the pulpit and Very Rev. Father Hickey pronounced the benediction from the altar. The children presented a neat and pleasing appearance, the little girls wearing white dresses and red sashes, wreaths of roses and white veils, and the boys, carrying lighted candles in their hands, wore blue sashes over their jackets. The Cathedral was crowded to its fullest capacity, and altogether the exercises were peculiarly impressive and interesting.

V. M. C. A.

Monthly Business Meeting.

On Saturday evening the regular business meeting of this Association was held in their rooms. The President, H. K. Porter, Esq., in the chair. The report of the Superintendent was read, in which we note the following:

One hundred daily papers on file at the rooms, besides weeklies, magazines and English papers.

It was resolved to invite the International Convention to this city. The following members were appointed delegates to the Convention held in Indianapolis next month: H. K. Porter, Felix R. Brunot, James Laughlin, Jr., Wm. Frew, Joe McKnight, Thos. Robb, Thos. Bakewell, Rev. S. J. Scovel, Thos. D. Logan, W. R. Jennings, A. W. Bell, Wm. Lincoln, Thos. K. Cree, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, J. H. Baldwin.

Some sixty applications for membership were received and accepted. The choir of the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, by their fine singing, added much to the enjoyment of the exercises of the evening.

Resolutions of thanks were then tendered them; also to Messrs. Burk, Knake and Buettner for the use of one of Estey's organs, and to H. Bucher Swope for his admirable lecture last Tuesday evening.

The proceedings were then closed by the singing of the long metre doxology.

DECORATION DAY.

Its Observance and Memories.

The arrangements for the observance of Decoration Day have been completed and from present indications the return of this solemn and sacred anniversary will be appropriately and worthily commemorated. In the cessation from business and toil, in the procession which shall file through our streets today, in the laying of the corner stone of a monument to be, and in strewing fresh, bright flowers over the quiet resting places of those who so gloriously fell, will the people express their veneration and remembrance of the valor and patriotism, and sacrifice of "our returning brave?"

To many the ceremonies of the day will be fraught with memories both tender and sad; every note of martial music, every wave of the dear old flag, every floral emblem thrown upon the tomb will but revive the old love—a love which finds its most precious shrine in some grave, of those which lie scattered like flower seed over the fields where sacrifice for the nation was heroic, and death itself sublime. So there will be those who can scarcely look up through their tears; who in the silent recesses of their hearts feel that which is too sacred for revealing, when the roll of the dead, the award and remember the occasion only as a sacred review of a mournful yet precious past. It is well that it should ever be remembered as an hallowed Sabbath of memory.

But there is another chord which should run through our ceremonies to-day. While the nation holds us in an everlasting "trust," the ashes of her heroic dead, while those who never shall return, have in the national heart their truest consolidation, is it not well to mingle their praise, and thanksgiving and melody that "these have not died in vain?" that by their death the Republic lives, and that these graves never national aspirations spring and higher hopes are born?

It is recorded in the annals of ancient Rome that once a chasm opened in the centre of the Forum, which rapidly widened and threatened to engulf the imperial city. Every resource of the Empire was called into requisition, but they availed not, and a strange doom hung over the metropolis. In despair at last the oracle was consulted, and an answer returned that the chasm could never be filled until it had received the most precious possessions of Rome. Then came the matrons and maidens with their jewels, and the merchants with their treasures and merchandise, but the yawning gulf swallowed all, and terror settled upon the people. At last, a tribune more discerning than the rest, inquired, "are these the most precious possessions of Rome? are these is her manhood?"; and armed *cap-a-pie*, Marcus Curtius rode into the gulf which closed over him forever.

Near a decade of years have swept beneath the silent wing of time—it seems but yesterday—since a chasm more terrible than that of legend, was opened in America; and it closed not until the flower of American manhood went down a sacrifice to its fearful demands.

Let us then who live after them recall their memory with gratitude and tears. Let the whole population join in the commemoration, with music and eloquence, benedictions and song. Let us lay the corner-stone from which erevchild shall rise, the monumental shaft to evidence to the oncoming ages how the Republic reveres its saviours. Let the fresh fragrant flowers, culled by the young men and maidens the silver haired and child-hood's innocence, bedewed with tears and hallowed by the blessings of a grateful people, be strewn over the sacred resting places of those who went.

"With martial music and waving plume,
From a field of fame to a laurelled tomb."

With an union of hearts and hands" let us honor American manhood to-day, join in praise that through its heroism and sacrifice "there is life in the old land yet," and illustrate by the manner in which we commemorate this occasion the truth of the sentiment.

"They for who their country die,
Shall fill an honored grave,
For glory lights the soldier's tomb
And beauty weeps the brave."

FINAL MEETING.

The final meeting of the Committee of Arrangements was held at Gen. Pearson's office on Saturday. An original dedicatory order for the occasion to-day from the pen of B. T. Campbell, was read and accepted from among a number of contributions offered. The committee transacted other business relative to the procession and the forming of and decorating the graves and then adjourned.

Chief Marshal Callow assigned the Pittsburgh Zouaves, Washington Infantry, Heath Zouaves to the command of the staff of General Pearson and are to lead the column. The staff will consist of Colonels John McLanahan, Charles A. Miller and J. H. Roberts, M. D., and Majors Joe Brown, W. P. Hunker, George Jeremy, Geo. W. Murphy, and D. Morris.

GEN. MEADE NOT TO BE HERE.

The following order was issued by General Pearson:

Special Order No. 2.

Major General Meade having important duties on the northern frontier, will not be present on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument, the review ordered in Special Order No. 1 will, therefore, not take place, and the Duquesne Greys will report to General Snetzer for duty. The Heth Zouaves, Washington Infantry and Pittsburgh Zouaves will report to Chief Marshal Callow. By order of

A. L. PEARSON,
Major General Commanding.
JOHN MCLANAHAN, A. D. C.

WHAT THE CORNER STONE WILL CONTAIN.

The box which will be placed in the corner stone of the monument will contain the following articles:

Copy of the Holy Bible.
Hand-book of Pennsylvania.
List of the Heads of Departments of the United States.
List of the Heads of Departments of the State of Pennsylvania.
List of the Officers of Allegheny county.
List of the Officers of the City of Pittsburgh.
List of the Officers of the City of Allegheny.
List of the Judges of Allegheny County.
List of the Officers of the Monumental Association.
List of the Members of the Monumental Association.
Copies of the Newspapers of Allegheny County.
Copy of the Report of the Park Commissioners.
Copy of the Fire Marshal's Report.
Copy of the City Directory for 1870.
Pieces of coin and currency in circulation in 1870.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The pupils of the Public Schools of Allegheny, to the number of six hundred, have been practicing patriotic songs for some days past, under the direction of Prof. Wm. H. Slack and Richard Cargo, Jr., which they will render on the occasion. About one hundred children from the First, Second, Fifth and sixth wards will take a position on Seminary Hill, and sing eight pieces under the leadership of Prof. Slack, and assisted by the Allegheny Quartette Club. They will sing for the beautiful ode, composed by Miss Sue B. Nichol, of that city, and dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic, in memory of their fallen comrades.

The children will assemble at the fountain, in the West Park, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, under charge of their various principals, and will ascend the hill in a body, singing patriotic songs. This portion of the proceedings will be very interesting.

DECORATE.

Our citizens should be liberal in the use of decorations. Flags, banners and mottoes do not cost much, but yet contribute largely to the enthusiasm and pleasure of public occasions. We trust then that a creditable display will be made in this direction.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

Many of the leading business houses of both cities, together with a number of the mills and factories will suspend business in order to pay marked honor to the day and to afford all in their employ proper opportunity for its observance. We would urge a general and universal suspension, at least up till the return of the procession.

THE ROUTE.

The column will move at eleven A. M. promptly, up Smithfield street to Second avenue, up Second avenue to Grant street, up Grant to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Market, down Market to Sixth, down Sixth to the bridge, across the bridge and up Federal to Robinson, up Robinson to Anderson, up Anderson to Church avenue, to Cedar avenue, to North avenue, down North avenue to Irwin avenue, to Ridge, and thence to the site of the Monument. After the ceremonies the procession will move down Ridge to Ohio street, and thence home by way of Federal street.

Frightful Runaway.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning an exciting and frightful runaway occurred on Penn street, in the Ninth ward. Mr. John H. Hare, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, and Mr. T. Padley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, were driving down Penn street in a buggy, and in pulling out of the car track at Sixteenth street to pass a wagon, one of the bolts by which the shafts were secured broke, and the shafts at once bar dropped on the horse's heels, which frightened him, and he started to run and kick furiously. Mr. Padley who was sitting held to the lines, and the horse was pulled toward the side walk. The buggy struck a lamp post, and the occupants were thrown out and slightly injured. The horse broke loose from the buggy, which was completely wrecked, and started down the street at a frightful pace, with a part of a shaft attached to him. After proceeding about one square, he took the side walk, and the Soldiers' Aid House run over a boy, injuring him severely. Several others were knocked down and slightly injured.

Near the corner of O'Hara, a man named William Ford, pilot of the steamboat Mary Savage, was struck by the flying vehicle, and knocked a considerable distance forward on the pavement. Instantly the horse overtook and trampled upon the prostrate man, and ran on, leaving him insensible and bleeding on the bricks. Dr. Reynolds was near, in Dr. Hammond's office, and the injured man, who had been conveyed into a saloon. D. McCleland was also on the ground almost immediately. The bruises and cuts sustained by Mr. Ford were found to be very severe, but not necessarily fatal. It was thought, however, that so severe a concussion of the brain had been sustained that he could not survive. He was placed in a wagon and removed to one of the boats at the wharf. The horse proceeded in his mad career to Canal street, when he was caught by Mr. Charles Sabata.

Mr. Ford's injuries were not so severe as they were thought to be, and he was considered out of danger at last accounts.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The regular season at this institution closed Saturday night with the engagement of the Richings Opera Troupe. On Saturday afternoon next Mr. Conklin, the gentlemanly Treasurer, will take a benefit, on which occasion Harry Hotto, the favorite comedian, will appear in an amusing role. Saturday evening Harry himself will take a benefit, and we know the house will be crowded.

CAMPBELL'S.—This afternoon the great combination circus and menagerie will exhibit on the Diamond Square, Allegheny. It is one of the largest shows traveling this season, and the procession which enters this city at ten o'clock this morning, will be one of the largest and most imposing Sunday witnessed.

MINSTRELS.—Kelly & Leon's celebrated minstrels will commence a brief engagement at the Academy of Music this evening. The troupe is composed of some of the best talent in the business, among which Pittsburgh is represented in the person of the inimitable Johnny Hart. The success of the troupe wherever it has been has been unprecedented and this Academy will doubtless be crowded this evening.

U. P. CHURCH.

General Assembly—Fourth Day's Proceedings—Monday Session of Corresponding Delegates—The Canada Presbyterian Church—An Advocate for Union.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock A. M., Saturday and was called to order by the Moderator.

A half hour was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. S. M. Coon.

The roll of delegates was called and about three hundred responded to their names.

The minutes of the preceding session were then read and approved.

Mr. William Getty moved to reconsider the motion to adjourn from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning at nine o'clock, adopted at the previous session. The motion was adopted and the Assembly agreed to meet at the regular hour, nine o'clock Monday.

Some informal business was transacted, after which the Assembly proceeded to the order of the day, which was hearing the addresses of corresponding delegates.

CORRESPONDING DELEGATES.

Rev. J. S. Harris, from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, was introduced and said:

He came from that ancient church, bearing its congratulations to this Assembly. He hoped that this matter of sending corresponding delegates was not a mere formality. He was familiar with the history of the U. P. Church and respected it for its earnestness in the principles of grace. He supposed that many present were familiar with the church he had the honor to represent. It was formerly known as the Reformed Dutch Church, but at the meeting of the General Synod in 1867, the word "Dutch" was dropped, and the church was now known as The Reformed Church of North America. The doctrines of the church were Calvinistic, and its government was Presbyterian.

The speaker then went into a history of the church government. The church was not large but it had been abundantly blessed. It now numbered 451 churches, 474 ministers, 35,700 families, and 58,700 members. The fund raised for benevolent purposes last year was $80,000, besides $800,627 for congregational purposes. The speaker referred to the work of the church in reference to education. $85,000 were subscribed last year for the endowment of Rutger's College, N. J., and $40,000 was contributed by one individual for the endowment of a professorship in the Theological Seminary. He said that he did not come from his synod with any proposition on union. His church was in favor of union, but he did not think they were yet ready for organic union.

VOICE FROM CANADA.

Rev. Thomas Macpherson, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, was next introduced.

He referred to the presence of Rev. Dr. Willis, President of Knox College, and remarked that business was called in a hurry. He had been appointed corresponding delegate from his Church, not because he was fond of such appointments, but because no one else could. Instead of this Assembly than others, but because of his sympathy of feeling with the U. P. Church. He was born and raised in Scotland. The speaker then entered upon a detailed history of the Canada Presbyterian Church. In referring to Union, he said that he did not favor it organically for the present. After the union of the Synod of Ulster and the Secession Church of Ireland, the missionary spirit was greatly increased. The Canada Church was carrying on more work in proportion than before. It was after this union that he was sent as a missionary to the British North America.

There are now 206 ministers in the Canada Presbyterian Church, and it is the only church that is making any progress. The speaker went into a detailed statistical statement of the affairs of the Canada Church in comparison with the United States.

"UNITED WE STAND."

Rev. John McMaster, D. D., delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was then introduced. He said: Moderator, Fathers and Brethren: I appear before you to-day as a delegate of the General Synod Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, and in their name, and in their behalf, I bring you the kind and fraternal Christian salutation. We feel a deep interest in your Assembly in its progress and prosperity. We are interested in your welfare. We have the same ancestry. We have the same mother, the Covenanting church of Scotland, and we have a common history. We have much which was the day of her greatest purity. When the Revolution settlement took place, the Presbyterians of Scotland, headed by Cameron and Hamilton and Mary were placed on the throne. A portion of the church claimed to be the followers of Cameron, and were known as the Cameronian Church, and the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. In 1743 McMillan and Nasine organized the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this land. The general Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church is the lineal descendant. Ten years ago this secession taken place from the Established church of Scotland. The first mistake was made at this time. Those ministers and people who came out of the church of Scotland should have formed a church. Comparatively, there was little then apart. They should have come together and organized a church and synod, and not left the people without the establishment. This did not take place, God's ways are not our ways. The Reformed Presbyterian church has done work in its own way. But God sifted the nations of the Old World that he might plant the precious seed of these two churches. The ministers and people who came out of the church of Scotland, shrunk from the persecution of all Christian churches. He concluded by saying that the next General Synod of his church would be organized in Pittsburgh, Ohio, and he trusted that this Assembly would be represented there.

The Moderator, at the conclusion of Mr. Stuckenberg's remarks, responded to the remarks of the delegates in a lengthy and appropriate address, extending to them and to bodies they represented the greetings of the Assembly.

The Assembly then united in singing the Forty-fifth Psalm.

Rev. A. G. Wallace moved to adjourn, to meet on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The meeting then adjourned prayer by Dr. Grayson.

Personals.

MESSRS. C. D. BRIGHAM, of the *Commercial*, J. G. Siebeneck, of the *Chronicle*, Joseph A. Lare, of the *Post*, T. P. Houston, of the GAZETTE, and several ladies, leave this city to-day, via the Pan Handle Railroad, for Cincinnati, from whence they go to Louisville. The party will be largely increased by the addition of delegates to the annual meeting of the Western Associated Press, to be held in the last named city on Tuesday next. A visit to the Mammoth Cave and other points of interest in Kentucky are contemplated by the excursionists, after the business of the Association is completed.

GEN. MEADE, as we have already anticipated, will not be with us to-day, nor will Gov. Geary.

JOHN W. PITTOCK, Esq., proprietor of the *Leader*, has just consummated the purchase of a "Bullock" press, which will be the first of the kind in use working pieces of machinery west of the Alleghenies.

JOHN H. KERR, Esq., left the city this morning for Mercer, Pa., where he delivers an address on Decoration day, at the request of Post No. 116 G. A. R.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to preside over the ceremonies at the monument on Seminary Hill—to-day:

President—Barclay Prestop, Esq.
Vice Presidents—J. R. Moorhead, F. R. Brunot, Lee S. Smith, Samuel McKee, James Park, Jr., John Watt, M. S. Burgher, Wm. A. Collins, Wm. Thaw, J. W. Pittock, Alex. Murdoch, Will Blakely, Stanton Umstaetter, Dr. Edward Umbstaetter, James P. Barr, John Barton, T. P. Houston, Captain J. T. McAdam, Hon. Chambers, J. R. McCandless, Hugh McNeil, John A. Myler, J. C. Patterson and Charles Jeremy.

PITTSBURGH, June 1, 1870.

We, the undesigned Wholesale Dry Good Houses, do hereby close our respective places of business from the above date to Sept. 1st, 1870, at the hour of 6 P. M. and on Saturdays at 1 P. M.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
CARR, MCCANDLESS & CO.,
MCCLELLAND, JAMISON & CO.,
D. GREGG & CO.,
MCELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
AUDAY, MYLER & ALLISON.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpaid continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Stonewood Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druglists. W.F.M.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Old "Gazette" Building in Ruins—The "Evening Mail," Jackson, Moore & Co.'s Job Office and Irwin's Book Bindery Burned—Loss About $20,000.

About half-past eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the press room of Jackson, Moore & Co.'s job office, in the old GAZETTE building, on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street, by which the building was seriously damaged and its contents destroyed. The damage to the building will not exceed $5,000.

THE BUILDING.

The building, which was a four story brick structure, erected fifteen years ago, and was occupied br the GAZETTE until last April, since which time it has been occupied by the *Evening Mail*, Jackson, Moore & Co.'s job office and Irwin's book bindery.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire, as stated before, originated in the press room of the Job office, which was a one-story shed in rear of the main building, and from all the indications must have been the work of an incendiary. The room was closed Saturday night at twelve o'clock, at which time there was some fire in the furnace, but as that was in the cellar, it could not possibly have originated there. There was no fire in the press room other than gas burners, unless it was carried there by some one who had no light to be there.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

Some minutes elapsed after the cry of fire before the alarm was sounded from the central bell, and by the time the engines arrived the ground floor was a mass of rapidly burning rosin in the old building. The shed in which it originated was completely destroyed, and the floors and ceilings were all burning from the windows of the first, second and third stories of the back part of the building, where a drop of water had been thrown, and devouring element attended the fourth story. The attention of the firemen was directed to that portion of the building. In a few minutes the entire roof of the main building was discovered to be in flames also, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that scarcely anything was saved.

THE LOSS.

Jackson, Moore & Co., Job Printers, who occupied part of the first and the third floors, the former as a business office and press room and the latter as a composing room, estimate their loss at about $10,000. Their German type were all destroyed and a large quantity of the English job type was injured so much as to be worthless. Their small presses were also a total loss. Both a large new cylinder press which they put in a few weeks since at a cost of $4,000 was considerably damaged. A considerable portion of the stock which was in the counting room, with the safe containing the books and papers of the firm, was saved. There was no insurance on the office and stock of $80,000, divided equally between the Allemania and Merchants and Mechanics Companies.

THE "MAIL."

The *Evening Mail* establishment, owned by Caldwell, Krebs & Co., occupied part of the first floor as a stereotype and editorial room and the fourth floor of the rear building as a composing room. Their loss will probably reach $5,000, nearly covered by insurance, but we could not ascertain in what companies. The books and papers of the firm were probably saved, as they were in a safe in the counting room.

THE BOOK BINDERY.

Mr. J. A. Irwin occupied the front part of the fourth story of the building as a book bindery, and we are informed had a first class establishment, including much valuable machinery, all of which was destroyed. We were unable to ascertain whether he had any insurance on his establishment or not, or what he estimates his loss at.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John H. Hare, Chief Engineer of the volunteer fire department was on the ground, and did active service, as he always does on such occasions. The firemen, after getting settled down to their work properly worked well, but there was among them a great want of method or system in their operations, which indicated the necessity of the speedy organization of the paid fire department. We do not say this to the purpose of reflecting upon the brave men, who, for many years, have given their time gratuitously, and the city exposed themselves and risked their lives in the protection of the property of the owners of others, and would not have the firemen in the least, nor do we think under the circumstances there would be much room for reflection, for the men in charge would refuse to fire any more. Their companies are virtually broken up and disbanded, and there is no inducement for any to join them, and would therefore urge upon the Fire Commission the necessity of a speedy organization of the paid department.

Messrs. Kreps & Caldwell, the enterprising proprietors of the *Mail*, have the hearty sympathy of the community in the heavy loss and inconvenience which they sustained from the fire. However, they are brimful of energy, and the publication of their spicy paper will not be long suspended. If it does not appear this afternoon,

ONE of the most extraordinary instances of tenacity of life is recorded in late English papers. A woman died at the age of forty-six, who, from the age of two years, had been confined to her bed—an idiot, blind and terribly deformed—and yet in such a state as never to have suffered any acute pain, and never to have required medical aid. Bread and cheese and ale were her accustomed food, and her appetite was unfailing and her digestion perfect; so that she is said to have passed her time—if such a thing can be conceived—pleasantly and happily. She died suddenly and unexpectedly, after her usual supper, passing off, as it were, in a sleep. At *post-mortem* examination revealed the remarkable facts, that her chest was deformed and her heart at a considerable distance from its natural position, being very large and a mass of fat, with no muscular tissues. The spine was doubly curved, the bones were limeless and pliable, and other organs of the body were out of place and deformed. The head was misshapen, and contained two quarts of water. It is marvelous that such a malformed being could have lived at all, but that life should have been prolonged as it was in this case, and even enjoyed, is a physical phenomenon which we think must be without parallel. It is painful to realize that the flesh in which we live is heir to such ills, and the contemplation of such a sight is mindless, shapeless, aimless, purposeless existence, sets at naught all theories of creation and of Providence.

KASARINE.

A POMADE WARRANTED TO RESTORE GRAY HAIR. Also,

Kidder & Wetherall's Raven Ink,

The best indelible ink in the market. 25 cents per bottle. Every bottle warranted or no sale.

Genuine French Glove Cleaner,

For Cleaning Kid Gloves. For sale at

L. H. ROSENBACH'S

Patent Medicine and Perfume Depot,

140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

my31:w3

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL

BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBITT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

STEAM PUMP.

Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

JUST IN TIME.

Summer Millinery,

Including entirely new styles in

HATS,
BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
MADE UP LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
and NOVELTIES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. C. Robb,

NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

my3:2

PLANING MILL MEN

And Others,

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the sole manufacture of a new weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting and ceiling. The weather-boarding is intended for the improvement and beautifying of the exterior appearance, and for the preservation of the joints by the action of the weather on the same.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to prevent the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is known as the "Moulded Batten" for inside boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.

To Thomas A. Dobson, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.

To Dobson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Thomas A. Dobson, for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Reserve.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase rights can call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my13:w8 J. C. ANDERSON.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN. H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in

Carriages, Buggies,

SPRING & BUCK WAGONS,

42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for Coffins, Walnut or Poplar, will be kept and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ New Double Seats of work constantly on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Rubber Wheel Company, make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Ralph's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Asa Workman, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the same style of WORKMAN & DAVIS, and respectfully solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Utility Works.

WEAVER & JONES,

Corner of Juniata and Fulton Streets, Sixth Ward, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of STAPLE HARDWARE and all kinds LIGHT GREY IRON CASTINGS.

Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Pulleys and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand.

Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Pittsburgh City Post-office address, Lock Box 2208, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:115

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

GEORGE HEFLICK,

HARD WOOD WORKER,

No. 47 FULTON STREET, corner of Webster avenue. FRONT AND VESTIBULE DOORS made to order. All kinds of Furniture repaired and varnished.

Refers by permission to David Aiken, Board Measurer. my10:w66

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,

Carpenter and Builder,

Will promptly attend to all kinds of Jobbing work. Orders left at Wood's planing mill, Penn street, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention. ap30:w22

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 43 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hands first-class articles, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass, Pickerel, Perch, all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

PINE APPLES.

A small lot of Fresh Pine Apples just received in good order, and for sale low, at the Family Grocery of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,

Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

my24

200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC CEMENT. 50 bbls. Calcined Plaster. For sale by J. R. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue. my26

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse,

Nos. 249 and 251 Liberty St.,

Above the head of WOOD STREET, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

ap14:w85

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Allegheny Insurance Company

Has been removed from No. 37 Fifth avenue, to

No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

C. J. DONNELL, Secretary.

ap23:w42

REMOVAL—FRED'K SCHROEDER,

Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.

mh26:w70-F

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Grant alley, from Main street an uniform width of twenty feet to Middle street, and from said Middle street an uniform width of forty feet to the Western Penna. Railroad.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Sharpsburg, that it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Grant alley, in the Borough of Sharpsburg be opened from Main street an uniform width of twenty feet, Middle street, and from said Middle street an uniform width of forty feet to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and that Samuel Coyle, Joseph Hart and Joseph Dithmer, freeholders, be and they are hereby appointed viewers to view the premises, appraise the damages, and make assessments of benefits as provided by Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relative to Streets in the City of Allegheny," passed March 11th, 1870, to the Borough of Sharpsburgh.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 25th day of May, A. D. 1870.

T. H. GIBSON, Burgess.

Attest: FRANCIS A. KLE